Communities and Diamonds

Socio-economic Impacts on the Communities of:

Łutselk'e, Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti, Wekweti, Dettah, Ndilo, and Yellowknife

2002 Annual Report of the
Government of the Northwest Territories
under the
BHP Billiton and
Diavik Socio-economic Agreements

Prepared by the GNWT Departments of:
Health and Social Services
Education, Culture and Employment
NWT Housing Corporation
Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
and the
NWT Bureau of Statistics
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Timeline

Period	Industrial, Social & Political Milestones
1995-96	Ekati environmental assessment.
October 1996	Socio-economic Agreement signed between BHP (on behalf of the Ekati Mine project) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).
Fall 1996	Ekati construction begins.
March 1997	Permitting process begins for the Diavik Diamond Mine project.
1997	Colomac Mine closes. Giant Mine lays off about 40 workers. Miramar Con Mine lays off approximately 120 people. The employment rate in Yellowknife worsened marginally since 1989. This can be attributed in part to decreases in the workforces at the Giant and Con Mines starting in 1996, and with the GNWT beginning in 1995 as it prepared for the creation of the Nunavut Territory.
1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying off almost 500 workers. Miramar Con Mine suspends operations during a labour strike. Ekati operations phase begins in October.
1999	Con Mine operations resume in mid-year. Miramar acquires Giant Mine.
2000	Lupin operations start again with a smaller workforce. Giant Mine operations begin again on a reduced scale, with fewer than 100 employees.
1997 to 2001	Licenses issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, followed by Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta. The size of rights issuance increased as each successive area was opened for exploration. To the extent that socio-economic effects associated with oil and gas exploration are similar to diamond mine effects, they will mask the effects of diamond mines on local communities.
October 1999	Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement signed by Diavik Diamond Mine Incorporated (DDMI) and the GNWT.
December 2000	Diavik construction phase begins.

Period	Industrial, Social & Political Milestones
2001	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Metis Alliance and Kitikmeot Inuit Association become Parties to the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement. Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation becomes signatory to the Agreement.
Spring, 2002	De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Mine Project enters environmental assessment.
2002	The Diavik mine enters the production phase late in the year.

Overview

The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes the benefit of socio-economic agreements for major projects. Separate agreements were negotiated with BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. (1996) and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (1999) for their Ekati and Lac de Gras diamond projects, respectively. The Agreements promote the development and well-being of the people of the NWT, particularly people in the communities neighbouring both mines. Socio-economic agreements focus on monitoring and promoting social, cultural and economic well-being.

Both BHP Billiton and Diavik issue their own reports describing their success in realizing NWT business and employment opportunities. The Diavik Communities Advisory Board also publishes an annual report summarizing the findings of Diavik and of the territorial and Aboriginal governments.

The BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-economic Agreement

The BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-economic Agreement acknowledges the possible impact of the Ekati Project on NWT communities. The parties agree to protect and promote the wellness of any peoples or communities affected by the Ekati project, and to minimize any adverse social impacts of the project. In cooperation with local communities, the parties can identify mitigation for any negative impacts, and also identify activities that could produce greater benefits.

The parties use 14 indicators for health and wellness to monitor and assess the impact of the project. The indicators may change from time to time, based on discussions with local communities and between the parties.

In addition to these 14 indicators, BHP is to collect attitudinal survey information from its employees. The GNWT is to incorporate both the indicators and the survey results into its annual report. The first annual survey was conducted in 2000.

The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement

Monitoring under the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement is similar to monitoring for the Ekati Project. Enhancements in the Diavik Agreement include:

- a refinement of social and economic indicators;
- the monitoring of cultural well-being; and
- reporting by each party of the efforts it has made to meet its commitments.

Socio-economic monitoring of the Diavik Project looks at the following broad areas:

- social stability and community wellness;
- non-traditional economy;
- cultural well-being, traditional economy, land and resource use;
- net effects on government; and
- sustainable development and economic diversification.

The GNWT commits to monitor the Diavik Project using 16 indicators. The GNWT may change indicators following discussion between the parties, and with the agreement of DDMI.

Socio-economic Indicators

BHP Indicators	Diavik Indicators
Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators	
number of injuries	age-standardized injuries
number of potential years of life lost	
number of suicides	
number of teen births	
	single-parent families
number of children in care	children in care
number of complaints of family violence	number of mothers and children referred to shelters
number of alcohol- and drug-related crimes	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other
number of property crimes	
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted diseases, tuberculosis)
housing indicators	
Non-traditional Economy Indicators	
average income of residents	average income
	proportion of high income earners
employment levels and participation	employment
	participation rate
number of social assistance cases (now called income assistance cases)	social assistance cases (now called income assistance cases)
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups
high school completion	number of people 15 years and older with less than grade 9
	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma
Cultural Well-Being Indicators	
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups
Net Effects on Government Indicators **Economic Diversification Indicators**	
	The GNWT may also report the net effects on government of the project, and secondary industry data.

Trends

This report compares trends occurring in the 'local communities' for the BHP and Diavik Mine Projects, against those occurring in the rest of the NWT. Where possible, a comparison is also made to national trends.

Data is monitored for the following 'Small Local Communities' — Lutselk'e, Rae Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti, Wekweti, Detah, Ndilo and Yellowknife. Because of its size, Yellowknife is reported separately. These communities, along with the Nunavut Territory communities of Kugluktuk, Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet, fall into the geographic corridor known as the West Kitikmeot Slave Area. As this report is issued by the Government of the Northwest Territories, it does not report on those Nunavut communities. NWT data in this report, regardless of the year being reported, is a roll-up of those communities remaining in the Northwest Territories after the creation of the Nunavut Territory in 1999.

Data are provided in as much detail as possible. However, there are instances where the small number of reported cases would compromise confidentiality or where a data source has specific reporting constraints. In those instances, raw data has been suppressed. In most cases, data for Ndilo are included in Yellowknife; in some cases, data for Detah are also included in Yellowknife data.

The NWT population is small, and community data can fluctuate widely from one year to the next. To make it easier to see the trends that may be happening, the earliest available comparable data is being used. In some cases rolling averages are used to smooth out natural swings in data.

A discussion of each indicator follows. Findings are summarized at the end of this section. For each annual report, the departments that jointly prepare the material attempt to use the most accurate data available. Much of the data in this report is from administrative databases. The administrative databases undergo continual refinement until the point when their data becomes part of the 'official' national record published by Statistics Canada. For this reason, data in this report should replace that of earlier reports, and may itself be subject to future revisions. Detailed data tables are presented in AppendixB.

Indicators

Social Stability and Community Wellness

In the Small Local Communities social problems have been described as "modest to severe" and closely related to substance abuse (NWT Diamonds Project 1996). Substance abuse has been identified as threatening human health, personal safety and well-being. Substance abuse is a significant factor in high rates of family violence and crime; poor motivation, physical health, self-esteem and mental health; unstable interpersonal relationships; and premature deaths. Substance abuse is a negative force in the lives of young people and is a factor in the growing number of children coming into the care of the state[1].

Existing social problems in Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional disposable income can lead to more alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence[2]. The consequences of alcohol abuse are expressed in high-risk, destructive behaviours, violence and crime[3].

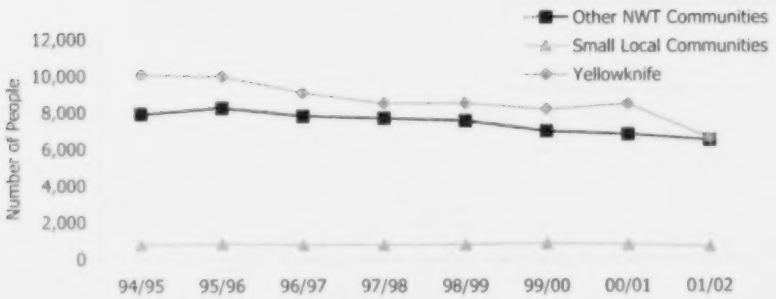
A large industrial project such as the BHP-Billiton Ekati Mine could act as a catalyst for improved self-esteem, a higher standard of living, improved education and skill levels, and a generally improved quality of life. On the other hand, project employment could aggravate existing social problems by increasing stress and related alcohol abuse, alienating people from their traditional lifestyles, and increasing the pace of change in communities already having difficulty dealing with change[4].

During the environmental assessments for the Ekati and Diavik diamond mines, communities stressed their concerns about substance use. It is reasonable to expect that a change in substance abuse or other reckless behaviour may be reflected in this first set of three indicators: injuries, premature deaths, and suicide. However, incidences of child injuries and poisonings could also reflect the absence of a parent working far away.

1.	injury and poisoning	Accidental injuries are preventable. More often than not they happen as a result of carelessness (e.g., unsafe firearm storage) and recklessness (e.g., driving too fast). Alcohol consumption is an important factor underlying many injuries. This indicator draws upon the data for all injuries, which include major traumas (broken bones, severe burns), minor wounds (cuts, scrapes and bruises), poisoning, overdoses, suicides and homicides. The numbers presented reflect diagnosed injuries — not people. One person could receive multiple injury diagnoses in the same year.

There has been a downward trend in the number of diagnosed injuries in all communities since 1994/95. It is likely there are factors (aging, education, social processes) underlying this trend, separate from activities associated with the Ekati and Diavik mines.

Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings in Clinic or Hospital

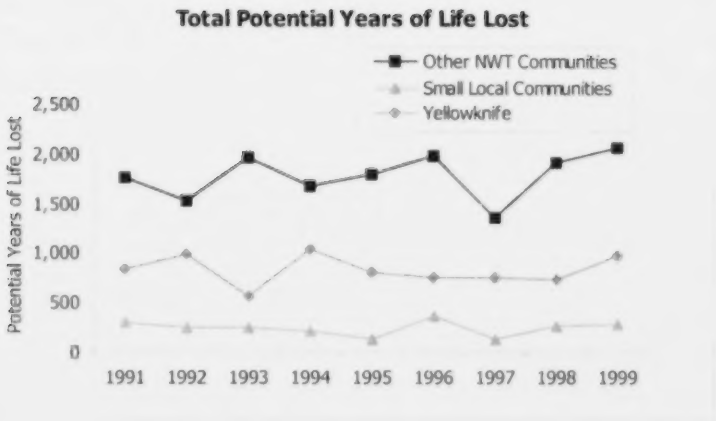


Source: GNWT Department of Health and Social Services

2. deaths

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality – death at a relatively early age, most often from preventable causes. PYLL is calculated by assuming an average lifespan of 75 years, and by subtracting the age at which a person dies from 75. If someone dies at age 50, for instance, then the potential years of life lost for that person is 75–50, or 25 years. The PYLL for a population is simply the sum of all years of life lost through premature death in any given year.

The major causes of premature death are linked to lifestyle choices, diet, personal health practices, and risk-taking. It has been estimated that about 50% of all premature deaths in Canada are related to smoking, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes and alcohol consumption. However, in the NWT injuries have been responsible for about 40% of all premature deaths over the past decade. As the population ages, smoking and drinking will become increasingly prominent factors underlying premature death in the NWT.



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

As can be seen from the chart above, PYLL varies considerably from year to year, making it difficult to interpret this indicator and to detect trends. It does appear PYLL has trended upward in all communities since 1997.

On average, about 245 potential years of life have been lost annually in the Small Local Communities since 1991. However, since 1995 the annual pattern of variation in PYLL has been the same for both Small Local Communities and other communities in the NWT. This would suggest that there has not been an impact on PYLL from the activities associated with the Ekati or Diavik mines.

PYLL due to injuries are displayed in the chart below.

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

On average, between 1991 and 1999 there were 324 years of life lost annually in Yellowknife as a result of injuries. In Yellowknife, PYLL due to injuries has declined from 448 years of life lost in 1991 to 381 years of life lost in 1999. For the same period, there was an average of 89 years of life lost due to injuries in the other Small Local Communities. Variability in PYLL due to injuries has ranged from a high of 318 years of life lost in 1996 to a low of 28 years of life lost in 1991.

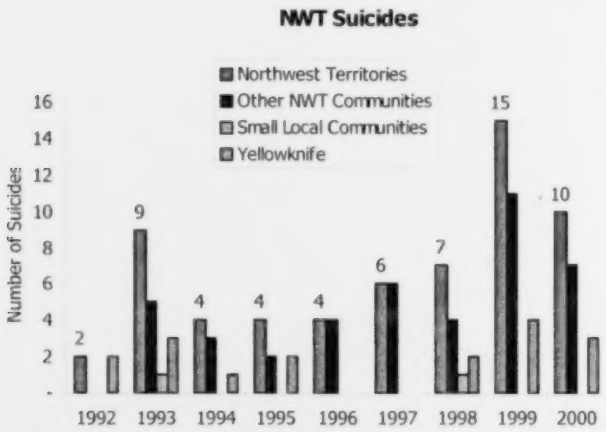
Because the data for PYLL due to injuries fluctuates a great deal a three-year rolling average has been plotted. When the data is smoothed out, it appears premature deaths due to injuries are dropping in the NWT overall, and decreasing slightly more rapidly in Yellowknife. In the Small Local Communities, however, the rates are increasing. The rolling average for the Small Local Communities is particularly affected by the 1996 data.

suicide

Suicide deaths are included with the injury data, but are also reported separately because of the potential link between suicide and social upheaval. Suicide is often associated with mental health problems such as depression, and with social issues such as separation

from a spouse. Alcohol abuse and dependency are also known risk factors.

As can be seen from the chart below, with the exception of Yellowknife, there have only been two reported suicides in the Local Communities since 1992.



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

The overall suicide rate in the NWT (1992-2000) was 17.4/100,000 population. In Yellowknife the rate was 11.6/100,000 and in the Small Local Communities the rate was 8.0/100,000. The rate in the Other NWT communities was 23.8/100,000. These rates must be interpreted very cautiously, as they are based on small numbers that can fluctuate widely from year to year, as they did in 1993 and 1999.

Since 1996, the median age for suicide in the NWT has been 30 years. Men have been ten times more likely to commit suicide than have women. Aboriginal people committing suicide have outnumbered non-Aboriginal people by three to one. Firearms (57%) and hanging (35%) have been the means of the majority of suicides.

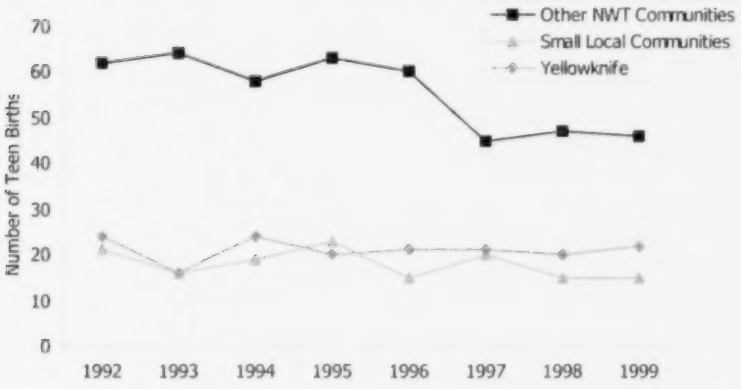
3. births

There is a concern that employment-induced in-migration and transients could contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, and higher incidences of sexually-transmitted diseases[5].

A cluster of two indicators is used to monitor this type of impact: teen births and communicable disease.

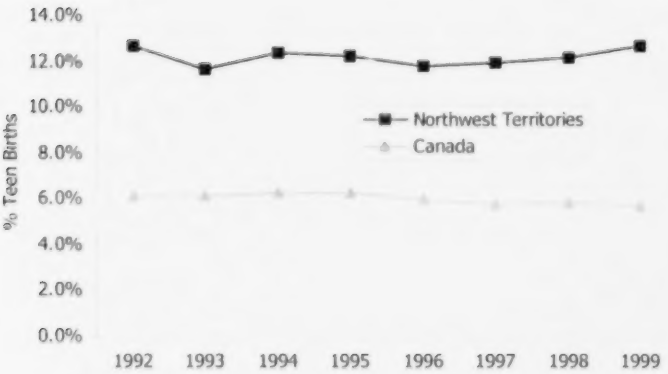
The chart below presents teen births, where the mother is 19 years of age or younger.

Teen Births



Source: Statistics Canada

Teen Births as a Percentage of Total Births



Source: Statistics Canada

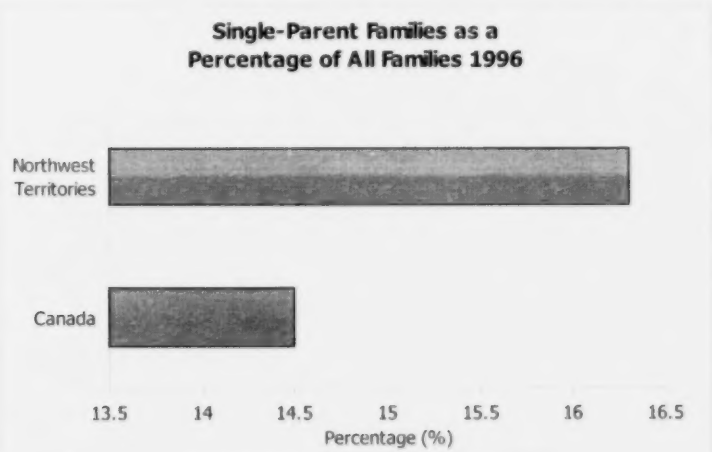
In the Other NWT Communities, it appears the number of teenage births has declined since 1992. This matches the general Canadian trend. The number of teen births in the Small Local Communities and in Yellowknife has not changed. Although the number of teen births in the Local Communities is not increasing, these communities are also not following the NWT trend of decreased incidences.

Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absences from home are prevalent in the younger generation[6]. Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages (including common-law relationships), particularly if they are not stable to start with. Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation, suspected infidelity – are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation[7]. Although it is expected couples will adjust to changes in their lifestyle, a similar problem may develop on mine closure[8].

Because of concerns expressed about increases in substance abuse and other addictive behaviours, the effects of rotation and family separation, and their relation to family well-being, the next cluster of indicators focuses on family dynamics. These indicators are: single-parent families, children in care, mothers and children using shelters, and family violence.

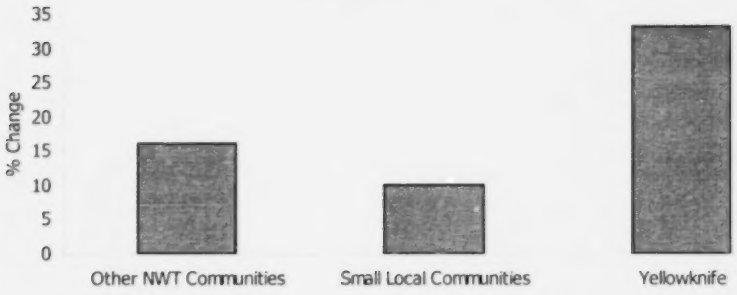
4. single-parent families

This indicator is required under the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement. As a baseline starting point, it can be seen that more than 16% of NWT families are single-parent families. For Canada, slightly more than 14% of families have only one parent.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census

Percentage Change in Single-Parent Families
1991 to 1996



Source: Statistics Canada, Census

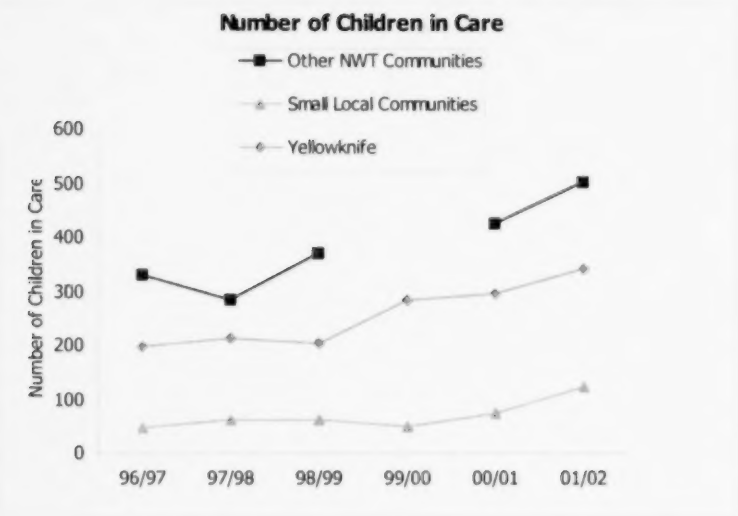
Some Small Local Communities report they are seeing marriage separations and divorces for the first time. This is supported by the data, which shows a 10% increase in single families between 1991 and 1996. However, during the same time period, the data shows a 33% increase of single-parent families in Yellowknife. Other NWT communities show an increase of 16%, which is greater than the change in the Small Local Communities.

The period being reported, 1991 to 1996, coincides with the peak of diamond exploration but precedes the opening of the first diamond mine.

The relationship between in-migration and the increase in Yellowknife will need to be examined. The NWT data will also need to be compared against Canadian trends. At this time there is insufficient data to draw conclusions, both in terms of other possible influences and in terms of the years of data available.

5. children in care

There are differing views of the impact of employment and income. Some elders believe that these may increase problems such as family violence, family breakdown, abuse and neglect[9]. Gambling in communities can also lead to family and child neglect[10]. Lastly, substance abuse is a negative force in the lives of young people and is a factor in the growing number of children coming into the care of the state[11].



Source: GNWT Department of Health and Social Services

The graph above shows the number of children in care between 1995/96 and 2001/02. Overall, the number of children in care in the NWT has increased from 584 in 1995/96 to 965 in 2001/02 — an increase of 65%. In Yellowknife, the number of children in care has increased by 86%, while in the Small Local Communities the number of children in care has decreased by 61% since 1995/96.

These numbers must be interpreted with caution. For example, the databases predating 2000 and 2001 do not always include the home community of the child. Increasing numbers of children in care may not necessarily reflect an increase in the incidence of child abuse and neglect; it may simply reflect higher rates of reporting, or more vigorous enforcement practices. In a similar fashion, a decrease in the number of children in care may not reflect a decrease in children needing protection; it may reflect alternate strategies for resolving child protection issues.

6.	mothers and children using shelters[12]	Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absenteeism from home are prevalent in the younger generation and could place a short-term demand on protection services. A similar demand may develop when the mines close[13]. Younger people, people living in common-law relationships and people with partners who drink heavily, are at greater risk of spousal violence. A one-day snapshot in 1998 showed the rate of women in shelters per 100,000 women in the population was 18.2 in Canada, compared to 145.7 in the NWT[14]. In the 2000/2001 fiscal year[15], 247 women were admitted to NWT safe shelters, of whom 70% were between the ages of 20 and 40; 39% were admitted for emotional abuse; and 35% were admitted because they were physically assaulted. On discharge, 35% of these women returned to their abusive partner. There were 364 admissions of children 16 years of age and under to NWT shelters in 2000/2001, of whom 47% five years old or younger. Many children suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of their experiences at home. Admissions of women to NWT shelters are highest from those communities with shelters. The Department of Health & Social Services funds transition houses or safe shelters in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. In total during the 2000/01 fiscal year, women and children spent 8,343 bednights in NWT shelters and there was an average of 23 women and children in shelters every day.
	family violence	Employees and families may need an initial period to adjust to increased incomes, absences from home, and increased participation of women in the workforce. During this adjustment period there may be increased demand for protection services. Similarly, during the closure phase, there may be additional demands placed on protection services[16]. Family violence can take many forms, including spousal, child and elder abuse. Abuse may be physical, sexual,

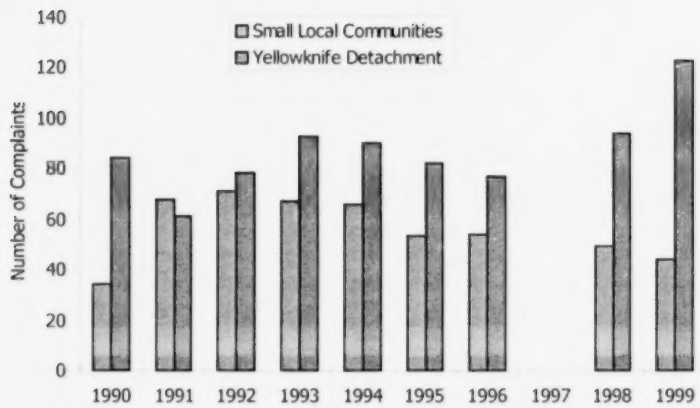
emotional, verbal, financial and psychological.

It is estimated that three of every 10 Canadian women is assaulted by a husband or partner. Family violence accounts for 60% of female homicides. By the time an assault is actually reported, several assaults may have already occurred[17]. It is thought that dependency on the perpetrator, fear of reporting, lack of knowledge of available help, and secrecy result in under-reporting[18].

Research indicates family violence may be linked to subsequent alcohol and/or drug abuse, delinquency and violence, mental health problems and suicide[19].

Spousal assault complaints have been declining in Small Local Communities since 1995. Yellowknife complaints have fluctuated more over time, with a dramatic increase in 1999.

Reported Spousal Assault Complaints



Source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

7. crime

Employment, income, transportation and mine closure have the potential of affecting local protection services[20]. Additional income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse, and can intensify existing problems[21]. The consequences of alcohol abuse are expressed in high-risk destructive behaviours, violence and crime[22].

Large communities such as Yellowknife and Hay River will be affected more by outside influences. These outside influences, attracted by the perceived buoyant

economy, may not always be desirable. Some will be legal, e.g. companies wanting to get in to make a fast dollar and get out. Some could be illegal, e.g. drug dealers, petty criminals, fraudulent businesses. Both could affect the quality of life in these larger centres[23].

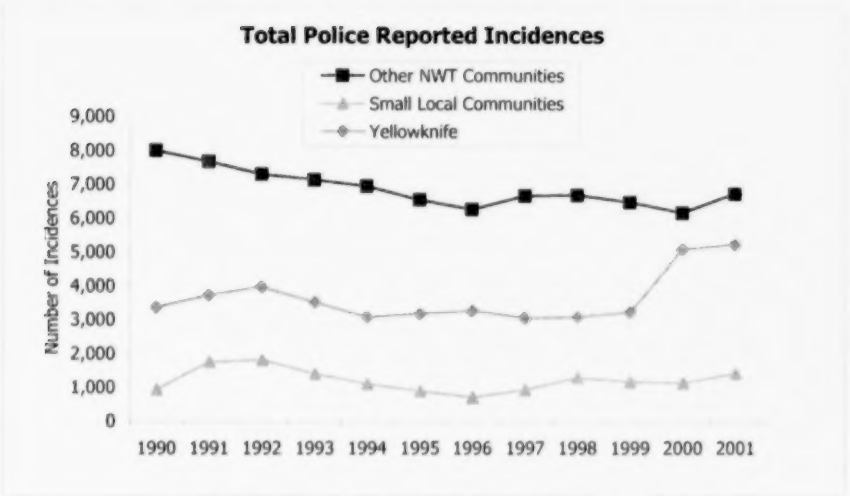
Yellowknife is the most likely centre to experience an increase in drug trafficking. Since many NWT residents employed by the projects will have to pass through Yellowknife on their way home, there is a possibility that readily available drugs may be bought, and carried in to smaller communities[24].

Industrial wage employment may divide communities into the "haves" and "have-nots." If this were to happen, property crime might increase. Rotation employment may decrease parental authority in the home, which may surface as an increase in juvenile offences[25].

There may be a short-term (two-year) increase in community and territorial social and protection service needs during the start of the operational phase and shortly after mine closure[26].

A large percentage of crimes committed in the NWT are alcohol-related. The RCMP have estimated that roughly 80% of crime is directly or indirectly related to alcohol or drug abuse[27].

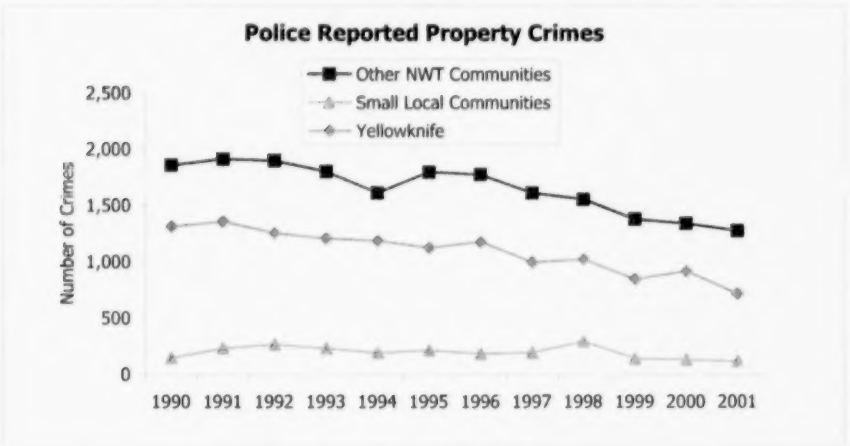
A 2000 survey of 438 Ekati employees found that 70% of those from the Small Local Communities and 50% of those from Yellowknife reported drinking less often after working at the mine; 7% of Yellowknife workers said they drank more often, as opposed to none from the Small Local Communities.



Source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

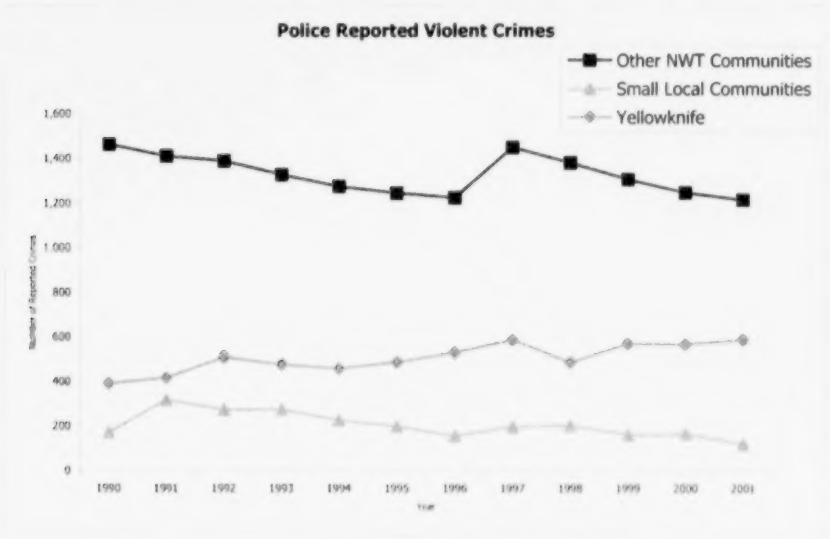
Incidences of crime have increased slightly in the NWT and the Small Local Communities and considerably in Yellowknife recently.

Property crime decreased over time in Yellowknife, with no clear change in the Small Local Communities.



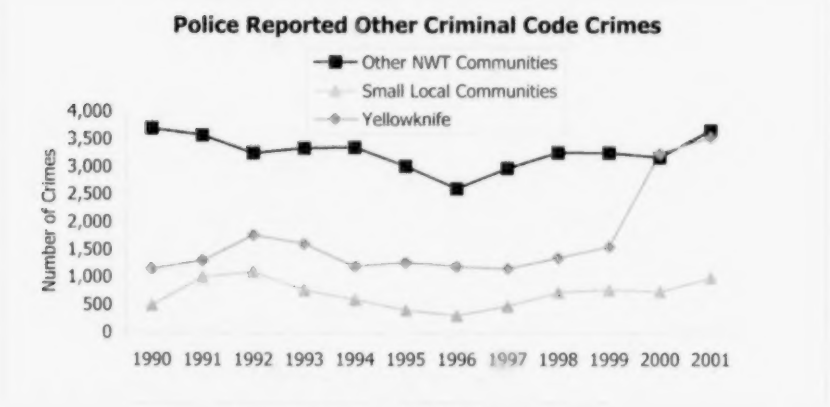
Source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

Incidents of violent crime have increased slightly in Yellowknife. These are shown in the next two charts.



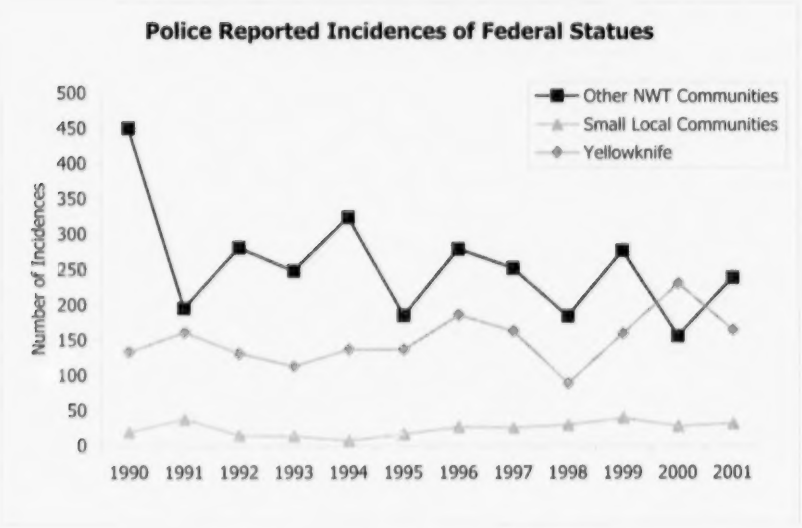
Source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

'Other Criminal Code' crimes, which include mischief crimes, may be the most reliable indicator of alcohol-related crimes. There was no obvious trend in the Small Local Communities. However, there has been a dramatic increase in Yellowknife, with the number of Yellowknife incidents more than doubling between 1999 and 2000.



Source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

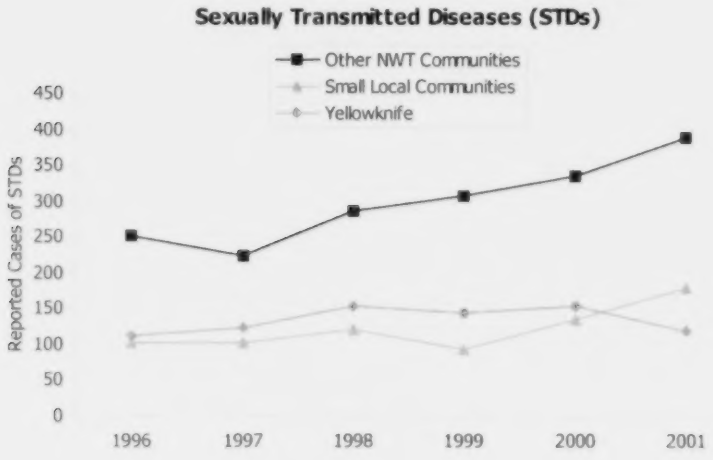
Federal Statute crimes, which would include drug trafficking, increased in Yellowknife from 1998 to 2000. This may reflect the arrests made as part of Operation Guinness[28]. If so, the increase could be related to increased drug use or increased enforcement activities, or a combination of these.



Source: RCMP — UCR Statistics System

8. communicable diseases

People are concerned that employment induced in-migration and transients may contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, higher incidences of sexually transmitted diseases(STDs)[29].



Source: GNWT Department of Health & Social Services

As shown above, the incidence of STDs (which include Gonorrhea, Chlamydia and Hepatitis B) has been increasing throughout the NWT. A total of 683 cases were reported in 2001, compared to 466 in 1996 – an increase of 47%. STD cases have increased by 73% and in the Small Local Communities since 1996, and by 5% in Yellowknife, although the city number fell by 23% in 2001.

Whatever factors are responsible for the increasing incidence of STDs, it would appear they are to be found throughout the NWT, and are not restricted to the Small Local Communities. It would be informative to compare the NWT against Canadian trends, to see whether this is a general societal trend or something unique to the NWT.

9. housing

Regular income can improve the standard of living of both individuals and communities[30].

Employment and income may affect study area housing services and infrastructure. Employment, income and economic growth resulting from mines would let residents of the smaller study communities construct, purchase or renovate homes to meet personal housing needs[31]. This might reduce the housing shortage in many communities[32].

The NWT Housing Needs Survey assesses three types of housing problems:

- *Suitability* refers to the problem of overcrowding, which can lead to household accidents and increased transmission of airborne infections such as acute respiratory infectious diseases.
- *Adequacy* refers to the physical condition of the dwelling.
- *Affordability* refers to whether the household pays an excessive amount for shelter.

Households with one or more of these problems and with a total income below a community-specific threshold are considered to be in 'core need' and requiring government assistance.

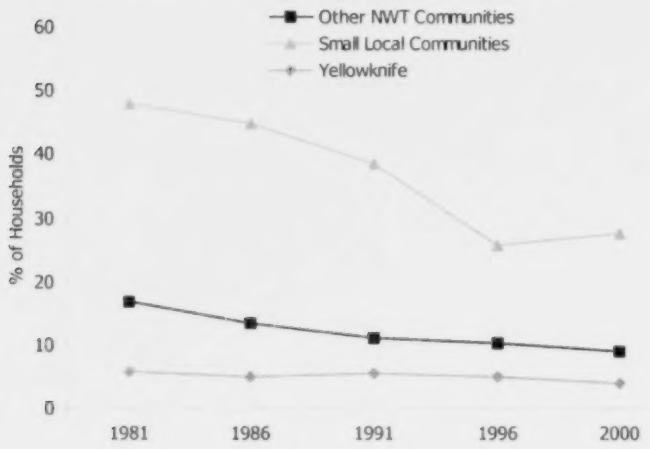
Suitability: According to the 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, overcrowding occurs in 27.5% of the households in the Small Local Communities, however there has been a dramatic improvement since 1981. Only 3.8% of households in Yellowknife and 9.0% of households in the remaining NWT communities experience overcrowding.

Factors that influence overcrowding include birth rates, changes in both family structure and income.

Adequacy: A similar pattern exists for the geographic distribution of housing adequacy. Some 7.3% of Yellowknife households required major repairs at the time of the 2000 Housing Needs Survey, compared to 35.2% of households in the Small Local Communities and 18.0% in the remaining NWT communities.

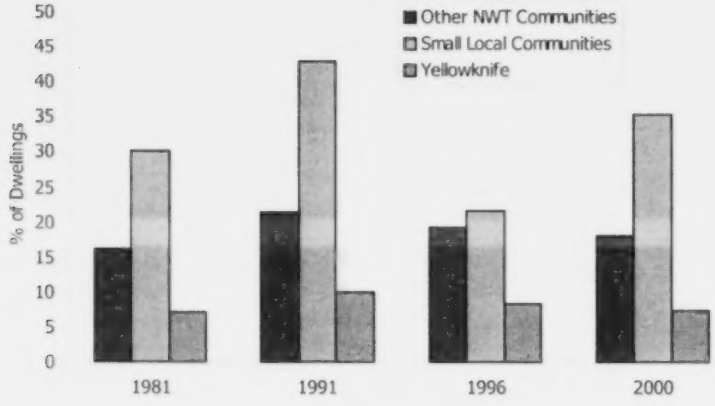
The percentage of households considered in Core Need were 11% in Yellowknife, 51% in the Small Local Communities, and 25% in Other NWT communities.

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Persons



Source: NWT Housing Corporation

Percentage of Dwellings Needing Major Repairs



Source: NWT Housing Corporation

Non-traditional economy

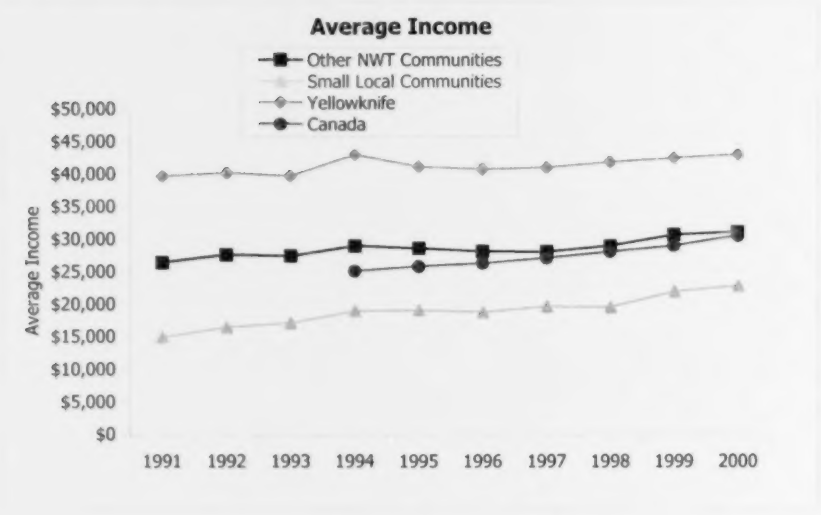
10. average income

A 1999 report on the health of Canadians states "... the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole.[33]"

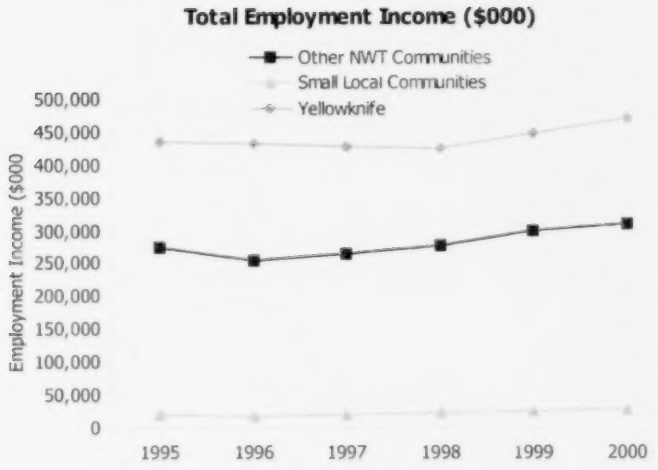
Average personal income in the NWT was $36,200, in 2000, compared to $30,541 for all of Canada. Although the NWT income is well above the Canadian average, the distribution of income varies greatly between communities.

Average incomes in Small Local Communities in the Northwest Territories were $7,718 lower than the Canadian average, and $13,398 less than the territorial average. Even where the average income in the NWT is comparable to Canadian earnings, the higher cost of food, clothing and shelter means people are not able to buy as much with the same amount of money[34].

Although the income in Small Local Communities and Other NWT communities is increasing, this was a natural trend occurring before diamond mining. Yellowknife income peaked slightly in 1994 and has stayed constant since then.



Source: Statistics Canada



Source: Statistics Canada

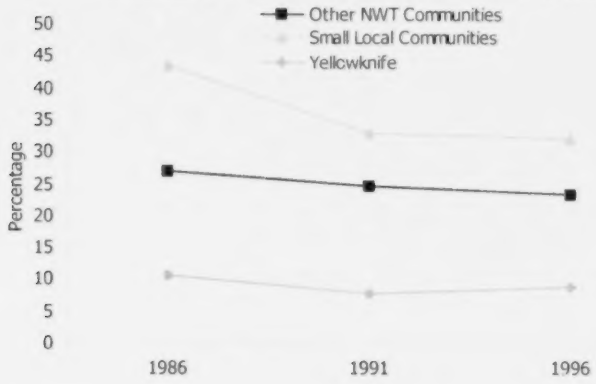
11. proportion of high income earners

In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between "haves" and "have-nots" in the community. This could lead to some community disruption over ownership and use of material goods. Where there is a cultural norm to share, this could lead to a "drag down" effect where a person earning a good income, but obliged to share it, does not see the benefits of working and chooses to give up his or her job[35].

The percentage of households earning less than $20,000 in Small Local Communities has decreased considerably since 1986. The largest change took place between 1986 and 1991, changing from almost 44% to 33%. This time period is prior to the initial start of the diamond projects and there may not be a direct relationship.

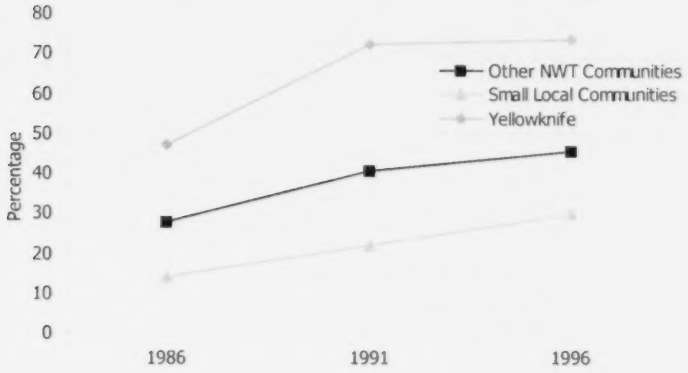
The percentage of households earning more than $50,000 has been increasing since 1986. The increases occurring between 1991 and 1996 may be partly due to the diamond mines, although this may not be the main cause of the increase. Future data will better indicate the overall effects of diamond mining on income distribution.

Percentage of Households with less than $20,000



Source: Statistics Canada

Percentage of Households with more than $50,000



Source: Statistics Canada

12. employment & participation

Increased stable employment can lead to improvement in the health and well-being of the general population. Unemployed people tend to suffer more health problems than those who are employed, while unstable employment can cause stress that affects physical, mental, and social well-being[36].

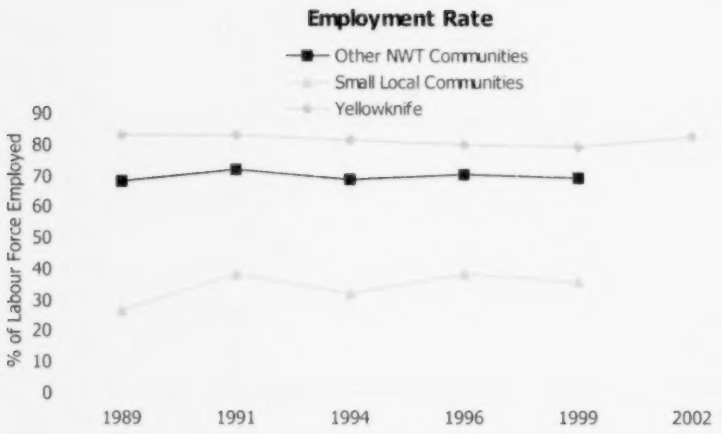
NWT employment and participation rates are very healthy in comparison to Canadian rates. The NWT employment rate of 69.1 in 2002 was almost eight points higher than the Canadian rate of 61.8. In fact, it was the highest of any Canadian jurisdiction in 2002. The NWT participation rate of 76.2 was also above the Canadian rate of 66.9.

The employment rate for the NWT has increased since 1989. The most dramatic increase is seen in the Small Local Communities, from 26.7% to 34.6% in a 10-year period. While the 2002 Labour Force Survey did not report for individual Small Local Communities, it shows the Dogrib employment rate soaring by almost a third (31.2%) from 33.0% in 1999 to 43.3% 2002. However, this rate is well below the Canadian rate and is still an issue of concern.

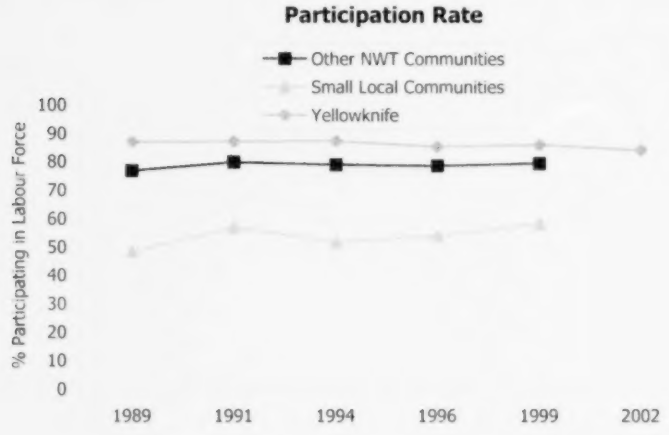
The employment rate in Yellowknife declined marginally between 1989 and 1999 owing partly to decreases in the workforces at the Giant and Con Mines starting in 1996, and to GNWT downsizing beginning in 1995, as the government prepared for the formation of Nunavut Territory. However, it has since climbed 3.5% to 82.3 in 2002 from a low of 79.5 in 1999.

The mining industry provided stable employment at the time of the 1994 Labour Force Survey and the 1996 Census. Employment in mineral exploration expanded considerably during this period. By 1997, employment in some mining sectors began declining.

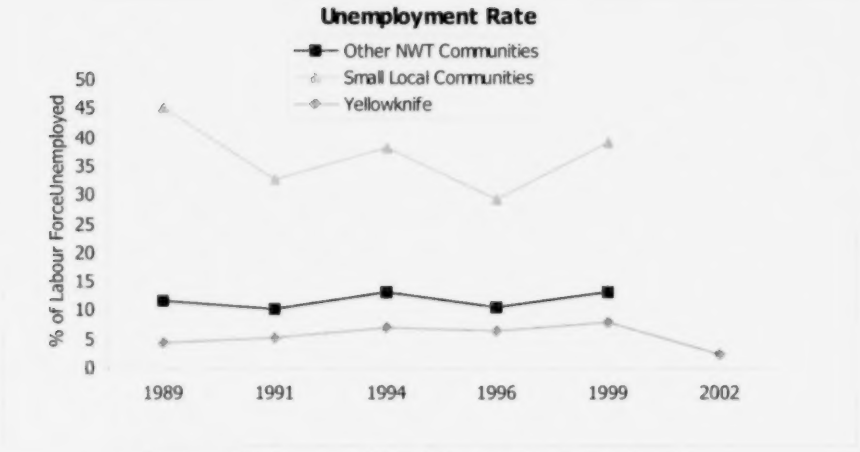
Ekati employment has helped offset negative impacts from other sources. However, detailed employment data by community from BHP Billiton would be needed to analyse how opportunities at the Ekati Mine have affected employment in its local communities.



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada

Unemployment rates measure the percentage of the labour force (population aged 15 and over) that is actively looking for, but cannot find, work. If employment opportunities entice previously 'discouraged workers' into the labour force the participation and unemployment rate may both increase. With low unemployment, employers of seasonal and unstable or short-term occupations can sometimes have difficulties finding suitable employees.

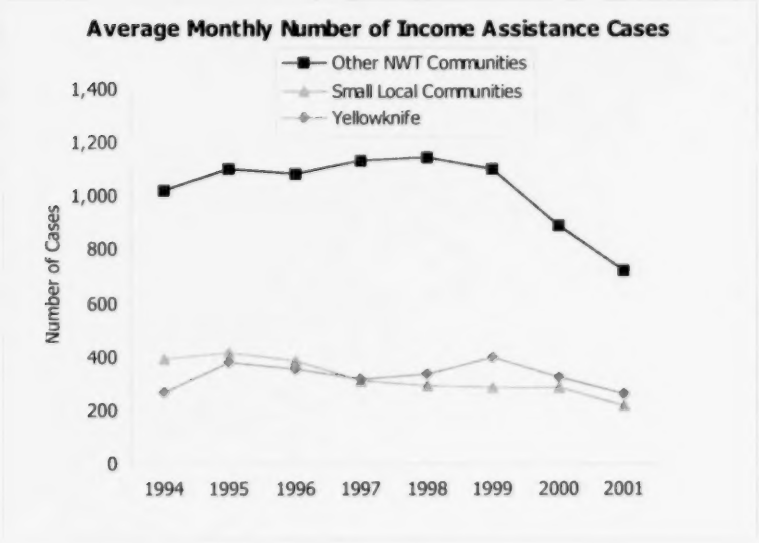
13. income assistance cases

People on income assistance are more likely to experience health-related problems and to suffer more from low self-esteem than are those who are employed[37].

There are a number of factors that relate to the need for income assistance. Availability of employment is obviously one, but others such as income level, level of education and personal factors can be equally important.

In the NWT, the number of income assistance cases has declined from a high of 1,898 in 1995 to 1,203 in 2001, i.e. by 34%. In the Small Local Communities cases dropped by 47% from 416 in 1995 to 220 in 2001, while Yellowknife's 264 is the lowest number since at least 1994. (A case is the number of times all household heads apply for assistance during the year; one household can apply up to twelve times.)

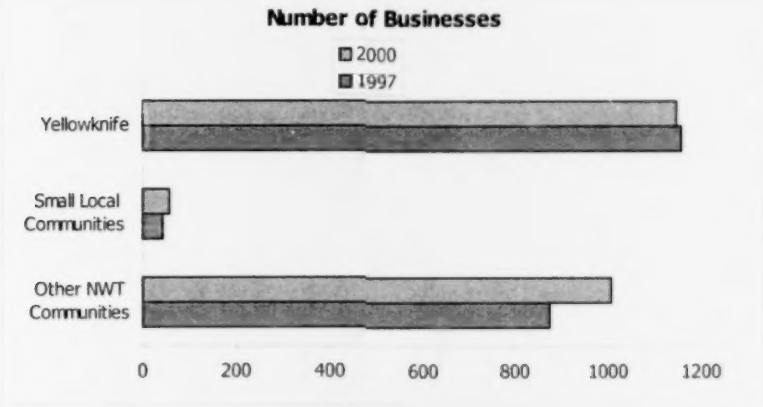
Possible confounding factors to investigate are differences in the rate of population change, migration between communities, age-related factors such as the proportion of young families, and the effects of industrial activity in the oil and gas sector.



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics and Education, Culture & Employment

14. business

This indicator was introduced in the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement.



Source: RWED administrative file

The NWT business community is very dynamic. It is estimated that every year 10 to 15% of existing businesses close, while others open. There was a small decline in Yellowknife, offset by an equal number of new businesses in the Small Local Communities.

The Yellowknife decline is believed to be related to the creation of Nunavut and the downturn in gold mining. In any event, however, the percentage change in Yellowknife is insignificant.

Jobs and income can help to improve self-esteem, establish a higher standard of living, improve education and skill levels and generally improve the quality of life[38].

Corporate initiatives can contribute to the development of able and skilled employees, the support and encouragement of future employees, and the reduction of employment barriers. Proposed education and training initiatives can increase opportunities for all northerners, and also improve self-esteem life choices, employment opportunities, community role models and community capacity[39]. Diavik predicted the provision of on-the-job training and educational initiatives would be overwhelmingly positive for existing and future generations[40].

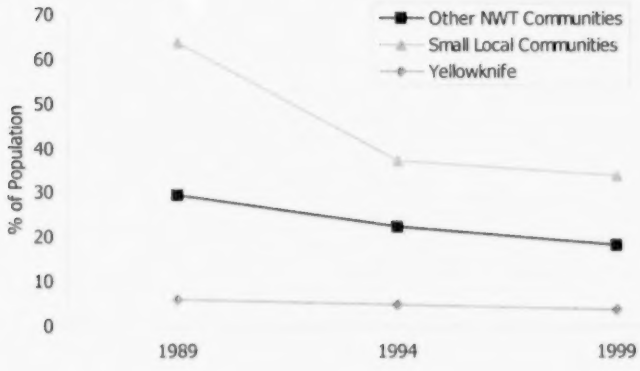
15. adults with less than grade 9 education

There is a direct link between educational attainment and literacy levels. Without strong social supports, people with low literacy skills may find it difficult to access information and services. They are also more likely to be unemployed and poor.

adults with high school diploma

Research suggests people with higher levels of education are more likely to engage in healthy behaviour and avoid unhealthy lifestyle choices[41]. Higher levels of education are associated with better health, longer life-expectancy and other positive traits.

Percentage of Population with Less than Grade 9 Education



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

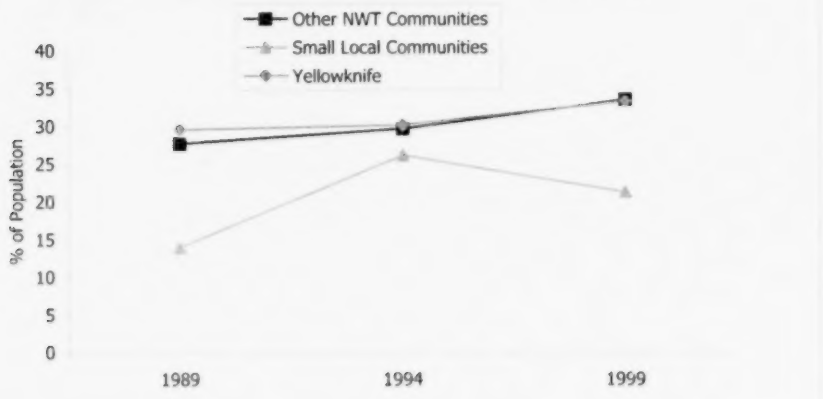
The high school graduation rate in the NWT is about one-third the national average[42]. However, the percentage of the population with less than Grade 9 has dropped substantially, from 22.5% in 1989 to 12.8% in 1999. The greatest improvement in basic NWT education levels (i.e. completion of Grade 9) occurred in small communities, with the improvement most evident in the Small Local Communities before the Ekati Project began.

There has also been an improvement in the percentage of NWT residents earning certificates and diplomas. This indicator is used on the assumption that practical certificates and diplomas reflect an increase in human capital, and therefore an increase in the employability of northern residents. In the NWT, the percentage of the population with a certificate or diploma increased from 27.5% in 1989 to 32.5% in 1999. The increase in

the Small Local Communities has been even more dramatic, rising from 14.0% in 1989 to 26.2% in 1994, before dropping to 21.3% in 1999.

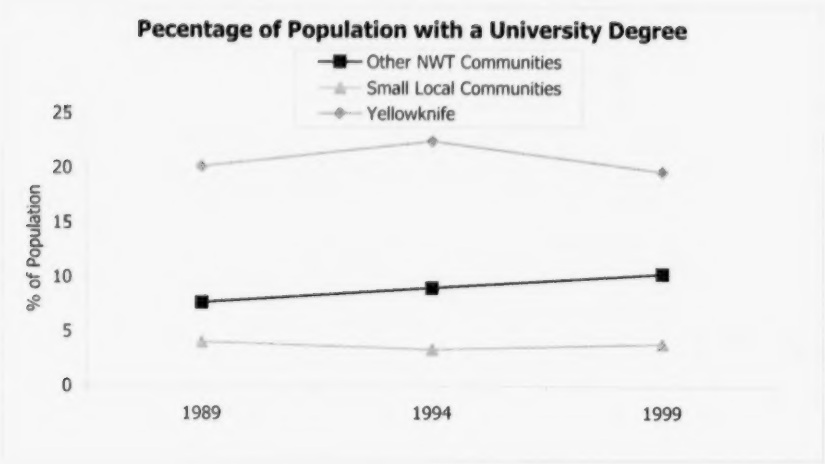
From 1991 to 1998 various grade extensions have been occurring in communities across the north and could be the main reason for the drastic increases in the grade levels of the northern population. The drop that occurred in the Small Local Communities between 1994 and 1999 may be related to out-migration, but this would need to be investigated.

Percentage of Population with Certificate or Diploma



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

The proportion of the population with a university degree has been steadily increasing in Other NWT Communities, while holding steady in the Small Local Communities. The percentage has been variable in Yellowknife, with the drop in the proportion of degreed residents coinciding with the restructuring of the GNWT that accompanied the creation of Nunavut.



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Cultural Well-Being

New employment opportunities, work rotations and more disposable income may each potentially affect the socio-cultural environment of the Small Local Communities. They may do this by altering community demographics, individual employment training and educational skills, health circumstances of employees and families, or socio-cultural patterns and community governance[43].

Mobility may increase. Opportunities for jobs, education, training and a different lifestyle may increase the migration of Aboriginal northerners to Yellowknife. The out-migration of young residents from smaller communities may affect the organizational strengths of those communities, change their social structure, and weaken the continuity and maintenance of traditional land-based cultural values rooted in harvesting and sharing[44].

Industrial projects may alienate employees, particularly young Aboriginal workers, from cultural customs and practices. Project workers may not continue to practice their Aboriginal languages, nor continue to pursue activities that reflect the prominent role of the land in Aboriginal customs, beliefs and values[45].

Project activities likely to affect family and community socio-cultural patterns are rotational wage employment, income, and alienation from traditional resource harvesting activities in traditional use areas[46].

Proponents predicted that the 2-weeks-in/2-weeks-out rotational schedule would allow workers an opportunity to participate in harvesting activities that provide important country food to share with family members. Continued

harvesting of country food is not only an important nutritional source upon which Aboriginal families depend but also an important link to cultural values[47].

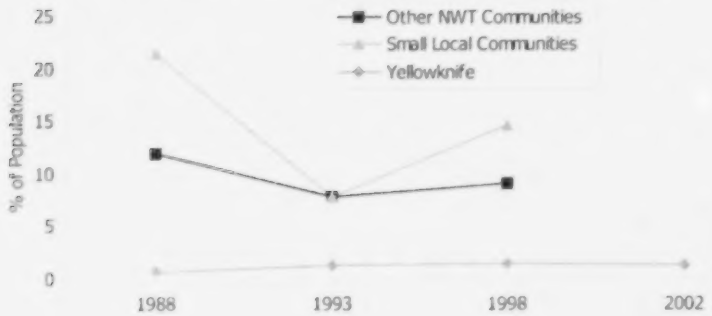
16. workforce following traditional activities

The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement introduced a new indicator, the percentage of the workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities.

According to the NWT Labour Force Survey, a significant portion of the NWT population outside Yellowknife engages in some form of trapping. This activity is particularly important in the Small Local Communities, where more than 20% of adults trapped in 1988. The proportion of the trapping population fell in 1993, reflecting the drop in fur prices, but has since increased, though not to 1988 levels.

Current data cannot quantify the relative effects of fur prices and mine employment on trapping activity.

Percentage of Population Who Engage in Trapping



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

17. language

Mine employment in a predominantly English environment may pose a risk to Aboriginal languages. The presence of other Aboriginal language speakers at a mine site and the opportunity for Aboriginal workers to reside in their home communities may reduce this risk[48].

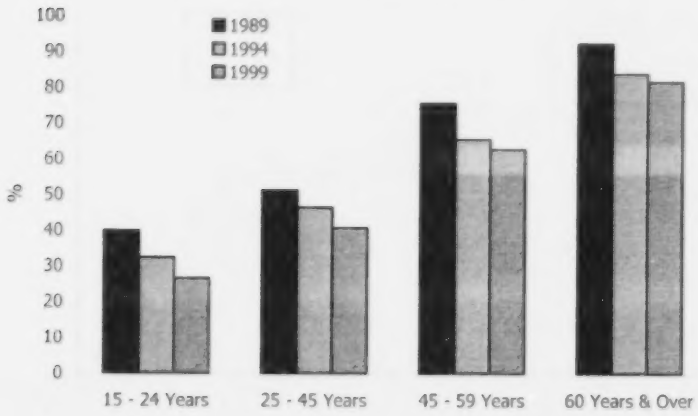
Statistics Canada uses an index of language continuity[49] to track mother tongue usage. The index measures

continuity, or vitality, by comparing those who speak a language at home with those who learned the language as their mother tongue. A ratio less than 100 indicates some decline in the strength of the language. Examining the rate at which a group of people shifts from one language to another provides a way of understanding language use and decline in relation to lifestyle changes[50].

"Language is the principal instrument by which culture is transmitted from one generation to another, by which members of a culture communicate meaning and make sense of their shared experience. Because language defines the world and experience in cultural terms, it literally shapes our way of perceiving – our world view."[51]

The use and health of Aboriginal languages varies throughout the NWT. Although almost half the NWT population is of Aboriginal ancestry, the 1996 Census shows that 76% of people in the NWT report English as their first language. Less than 15% report an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue. Another 2% of the population reports French as their first language.[52]

Percentage of Aboriginal Speaking Persons in the NWT



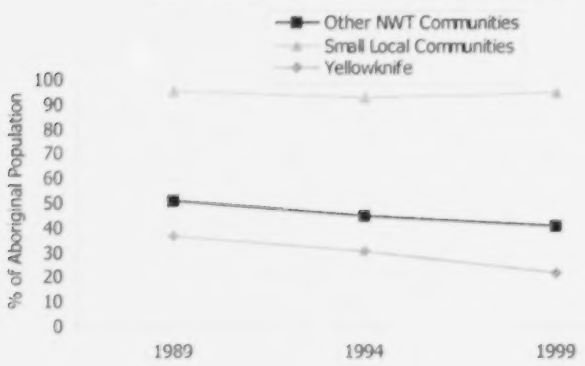
Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Since 1989 the percentage of Aboriginals who speak an Aboriginal language has been gradually decreasing, from 55.6% in 1989 to 45.1% in 1999.

A number of factors and trends are contributing to this general decline, including:

- greater Aboriginal participation in a predominantly English labour market;
- the segment of the population most fluent in Aboriginal languages is ageing.
- there is a lack of Aboriginal languages materials for leisure activities and increased access to non-Aboriginal resources, like books, television, and the Internet.
- there is a marked migration to larger mixed communities where support for Aboriginal languages is not as strong as in Small Local Communities.

Percentage of Aboriginals Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language



Source: Statistics Canada

In the Small Local Communities where a large Aboriginal speaking population exists, people are able to maintain their Aboriginal language.

The Aboriginal-speaking populations in Other NWT Communities and Yellowknife are slowly declining mainly due to the factors stated above. These trends were occurring prior to the development of the diamond industry and no apparent links between the diamond industry and languages can be identified without further information.

Other Indicators

18.	net effect on government	Both the BHP Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the Diavik Socio-economic Effects Report (SEER)[53] projected federal royalties as well as federal tax revenue, and territorial tax revenue after the federal rollback. Additional territorial government expenditures were assumed for infrastructure, schools, health care, staff for regulatory agencies, and spending for other services to support an increase in population directly related to the project[54]. It was also thought there might be a minor increase in expenses resulting from increased demand for education, given the possibility of jobs at the mine[55]. There has been some discussion in the press about mining industry's contribution to increased traffic on the territorial highway system. However, the GNWT does not have costing systems in place to track expenses incurred as the result of the BHP and Diavik mines. But the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement provides for incremental costs to be incorporated into future reports.
19.	economic diversification	It was expected new businesses would set up in the NWT and existing companies would expand and hire more workers to service the mine[56]. The BHP Environmental Assessment anticipated the Ekati mine could result in the expansion of existing businesses, the creation of new businesses and in additional employment[57]. The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes the opportunity to enhance economic diversification through strategic development of secondary industries, and is committed to facilitating establishment of value-added diamond industries in the NWT. The GNWT has introduced a program to certify selected diamonds as mined, cut and polished in the NWT. An official GNWT certificate, signed by the Premier, provides consumers with a high level of assurance that the diamond they are purchasing is a genuine CANADIAN ARCTIC™ diamond that was mined, cut and polished in the NWT. To be eligible for certification, polished diamonds must meet a high standard of cut and other requirements established by the GNWT. The program, offered on a

voluntary basis, requires the manufacturer to sign agreements allowing the GNWT to inspect, audit and monitor the factory. The GNWT's stringent monitoring system follows the diamond from the mine through the factory – the only program in the world to do this. The program includes inspections of the factories to examine the diamonds and review records.

As part of the certification program, the GNWT provides marketing support to interested parties selling CANADIAN ARCTIC™ diamonds. This support includes print advertising, in-store brochures and posters, public relations and other marketing support. Three NWT factories – Sirius Diamonds NWT, Canada Dene Diamonds and Arslanian Cutting Works (NWT) Ltd. – are currently participating in the program. The first CANADIAN ARCTIC™ Diamonds were certified in November 2000.

In the fall of 2000, the GNWT launched a website (www.canadianarcticdiamond.com) to promote CANADIAN ARCTIC™ Diamonds, northern manufacturers and the secondary diamond industry. The site reflects the GNWT's commitment to supporting a vibrant and world-class diamond industry.

There are three diamond-cutting factories in the NWT. Sirius Diamonds (NWT) opened in June 1999, Deton'Cho Diamonds opened in April 2000 and Arslanian Cutting Works opened in November 2000. Tiffany & Co. is slated to open a factory in the second quarter of 2003.

With Tiffany, the total number of jobs in cutting and polishing in the NWT will be approximately 150. An additional 40 spin-off jobs have also been created in the downstream industry in the NWT. These include 25 in sorting and an additional 15 in the security/courier services area.

A critical prerequisite to developing a diamond value-added industry in the NWT is an available, skilled workforce. This will initially require the import of foreign skilled workers to meet immediate demand. Successful development and growth of the industry in the longer term, however, will require the efficient transfer of skills to northerners.

The Department of Education Culture and Employment has developed programs to aid this process. It has developed Occupational Standards for various occupations within the cutting and polishing industry. These standards set out the knowledge and skills necessary to be competent in a given occupation, and are a world first for the industry. All trainees working in

factories in the NWT are working under these standards and towards Certification which recognizes their proficiency.

The NWT's Aurora College has developed a 15-week Diamond Cutting and Polishing Program to provide potential employees in the NWT with the theoretical and practical foundation necessary for becoming skilled in cutting and polishing. The College has retained the services of the Gemological Institute of America to deliver a polished grading component of the program. To date, 81 students have graduated from the cutting and polishing program.

The future needs of the industry are being analyzed, and consideration is being given to the development of a more comprehensive diamond-training program.

An industry does not exist in isolation, and diversification is spreading. A number of support companies and services have developed in the NWT over the past year to service the diamond industry (primary and secondary). Malca-Amit has opened an office in Yellowknife and provides secure shipping services along with Brinks. A number of security companies have opened offices. A new jewellery retailer has opened in Yellowknife. Considerable interest has been expressed in developing a polished diamond-grading lab in the NWT.

Summary of Findings

Indicator	Observations	Comments
Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators		
injuries	Incidences of **injuries and poisonings** are decreasing in both Small Local Communities and throughout the NWT.	There is no apparent relationship with the Ekati and Diavik projects.
deaths	**PYLL** began increasing recently throughout the NWT.	No apparent link.
	PYLL due to injuries is dropping in the NWT overall, decreasing more rapidly in Yellowknife. Rates are increasing in the Small Local Communities.	Smoothed trend Small Local Communities seems to be particularly affected by one year's data.
	The number of **suicides** decreased in 2000 in Yellowknife and throughout the NWT.	The diamond projects do not seem to have had an effect.
births	Incidences of NWT **teen births** are decreasing, which matches the national trend. However, the number of teen births in Yellowknife and in the Small Local Communities is not changing.	
families	The number of **single-parent families** in Yellowknife increased dramatically between 1991 and 1996. Numbers in the Small Local Communities have also increased, but to a lesser extent.	The relationship between in-migration and the Yellowknife increase will need to be examined. NWT data also needs to be compared against Canadian trends. There is insufficient data to draw conclusions.
	Increases in **children in care** are occurring throughout the NWT, but dramatically so in Yellowknife.	Data must be interpreted with caution. Databases prior to 2000/2001 do not always identify originating community of child.
	Spousal assault complaints have been declining in Small Local Communities. Yellowknife complaints have fluctuated, with a dramatic increase in 1999.	
	The proportion of NWT **women and children using shelters** is high.	Trends over time have not yet been examined.

crime	**Alcohol-related** crimes are thought to account for a substantial proportion of NWT crime.	As reliable official data is not available, trends over time have not been examined.
	Property crime has decreased in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities.	
	Violent crime has increased in Yellowknife. It has declined marginally in Small Local Communities.	
	No obvious trend in **Other Criminal Code** crimes in the Small Local Communities. However, there has been a dramatic increase in Yellowknife in the last reported year.	The Yellowknife increase may indicate increased alcohol or drug use, or could be related to more transience in the City or a change in enforcement activities.
	Federal Statute crimes increased in Yellowknife from 1998 to 2000.	The increase could be related to either increased drug use or increased enforcement activities.
communicable diseases	STD incidence has been increasing throughout the NWT, but declined in Yellowknife in 2001.	It would be useful to compare the NWT against Canadian trends, to see whether this increase is unique to the NWT.
housing	There has been a dramatic decrease in **overcrowding** in the Small Local Communities since 1981.	

Non-traditional Economy Indicators		
income & employment	**Average income** is increasing in Small Local Communities and in Other NWT Communities. Yellowknife income peaked in 1994 and has remained constant since then.	This trend pre-dates the start of diamond mining.
	Employment levels in Yellowknife increased slightly in 2002 over 1999.	Employment data by community would be needed to understand how opportunities at the Ekati and Diavik mines have affected employment in the Small Local Communities.
	The number of **income assistance** cases has decreased in most areas of the NWT.	Possible factors to investigate are differences in the rate of population change, migration between communities, age-related factors such as the proportion of young families, and the effects of industrial activity in the oil and gas sector.
wealth and poverty	The proportion of households earning less than $20,000 has decreased, although the most significant change occurred before the start of diamond mining.	
	The percentage of households earning more than $50,000 has increased.	This may be partly due to the diamond mines. As data becomes available for a longer time period, it should better indicate the overall effects of diamond mining.
business	There was a small decline in the number of Yellowknife businesses between 1997 and 2000, offset by an increase in businesses in the Small Local Communities.	The number of Yellowknife businesses has since increased.

education	The percentage of the NWT population with less than **Grade 9** has dropped substantially since 1989.	The most evident improvement occurred in Small Local Communities before the Ekati Project began.
	There has been an increase in the percentage of residents in Small Local Communities who have earned **certificates and diplomas**.	Community grade extensions could explain the significant increases in grade levels. The drop that occurred in Small Local Communities between 1994 and 1999 may be related to out-migration, but this would need to be investigated.
	The proportion of NWT population with a **degree** has been holding steady in Small Local Communities.	Based on the data currently available, there is no apparent link between education improvements and the Ekati or Diavik projects.
Cultural Well-Being Indicators		
traditional activities	The proportion of adults trapping in Small Local Communities fell in 1993, but has since increased to some extent.	The separate effects of mineral activity and fur prices will need to be tested before conclusions can be made.
home language	The Aboriginal-speaking populations in Other NWT communities and Yellowknife are slowly declining. Language-use is not deteriorating to the same extent in the Small Local Communities.	No links between the diamond industry and language vitality can be identified without further information.
Other Indicators		
net effect on government	There has been some discussion at impacts to the territorial highway system.	At this time, systems are not in place to quantify impacts on government.
economic diversification		Diversification is spreading.

Appendix B — Details

Injuries 51

Diagnosed injuries and poisonings by community of residence

(a) diagnosed in private or community clinics or in hospitals

(b) rates in private or community clinics or in hospitals

Deaths 52

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) and number of deaths

(a) total PYLL

(b) PYLL due to injury-related deaths

Fatal injuries by community of residence

(a) number of suicides

(b) number of injury-related deaths

Births 54

Birth statistics, NWT and selected communities

(a) all births

(b) teen births

Families 55

(a) single-parent families, NWT and selected communities

(b) number of children in care, NWT and selected communities

(c) number of spousal assault complaints, selected detachments

Crime 58

Police-reported crime statistics, NWT and selected community groupings

(a) total crimes

(b) violent crimes

(c) property crimes

(d) other criminal code offenses

(e) crimes under other federal statutes

Communicable Diseases 59

Incidence of communicable diseases, NWT and selected communities

(a) tuberculosis

(b) sexually transmitted diseases (chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis B)

Housing 60

Housing indicators, Northwest Territories

(a) percentage of households with 6 or more persons

(b) percentage of dwellings needing major repairs

Income & Employment 61

Income statistics, all returns

(a) total employment income

(b) average income

Labour force indicators, NWT and selected communities

(a) employment rate

(b) participation rate

(c) unemployment rate

Average monthly number of income assistance cases, NWT and selected communities

Businesses 66

Selected business statistics, NWT and selected communities

(a) number of registered businesses

Education 67

Education statistics, NWT and selected communities

(a) percentage of labour force with less than Grade 9 education

(b) percentage of labour force with certificate or diploma

(c) percentage of labour force with university degree

Cultural Well-Being 69

Percentage of workforce pursuing in traditional activities

(a) percentage of workforce engaged in trapping

(b) percentage of aboriginal persons who can speak an aboriginal language

(c) ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups

Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings

Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings in Clinic or Hospital Northwest Territories, 1994 – 2002								
Residence	**01/02**	**00/01**	**99/00**	**98/99**	**97/98**	**96/97**	**95/96**	**94/95**
NWT	13,758	16,048	16,003	16,819	16,969	17,656	19,046	18,761
Other NWT Communities	6,486	6,799	6,968	7,535	7,690	7,805	8,256	7,924
Small Local Communities	683	787	854	790	774	781	825	775
Gameti	62	63	63	74	80	44	57	38
Lutsel K'e	141	114	124	117	89	109	136	145
Rae Edzo	344	395	481	469	479	526	532	435
Wekweti	35	48	47	49	41	42	33	34
Wha Ti	101	167	139	81	85	60	67	123
Yellowknife	6,589	8,462	8,181	8,494	8,505	9,070	9,965	10,062
Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare and CHMIS databases								

Notes

These numbers represent a gross count of diagnoses recorded at the time of treatment; in some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Data has been revised from the last report. Due to record revisions, record entry delays, and database design changes, these numbers are subject to future revisions.

Yellowknife numbers include Ndilo and Detah.

Rates of Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, by Community of Residence

Selected Communities, 1996/97 to 1998/99

Rates of Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings in Clinic or Hospital Northwest Territories, 1996 – 2002 (per 100,000 population)						
Residence	**01/02**	**00/01**	**99/00**	**98/99**	**97/98**	**96/97**
NWT	326.9	381.3	389.2	409.1	406.1	422.1
Other NWT Communities	313.3	328.4	344.1	374.1	378.9	382.5
Small Local Communities	216.9	249.9	276.3	260.0	261.3	266.8
Yellowknife	361.4	464.2	460.4	473.6	459.0	490.4
Source: Department of Health and Social Services and CHMIS databases						

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years)
Northwest Territories, 1991 - 1999

Residence	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Total NWT	3,328	2,918	2,254	3,098	2,720	2,929	2,792	2,760	2,907
Total Other NWT Communities	2,070	1,916	1,365	1,977	1,789	1,678	1,971	1,533	1,766
Total Small Local Communities	293	265	135	370	126	211	258	244	303
Yellowknife	965	737	754	751	805	1040	563	983	838

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years) for Injury Related Deaths
Northwest Territories, 1991 - 1999

Residence	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Total NWT	1435	742	789	1,324	1028	961	1608	1190	1231
Other NWT Communities	873	484	524	907	709	519	1204	525	755
Small Local Communities	181	53	69	318	47	84	77	38	28
Yellowknife	381	205	196	99	272	358	327	627	448
Canada									

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Injury Related Deaths (PYLL) Three-Year Averages
Northwest Territories, 1991 - 1999

Residence	1991-93	1992-94	1993-95	1994-96	1995-97	1996-98	1997-99
Total NWT	1343	1253	1199	1104	1047	952	989
Other NWT Communities	828	749	811	712	713	638	627
Small Local Communities	48	66	69	150	145	147	101
Yellowknife	467	437	319	243	189	167	261

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Number of Fatal Injuries

Number of Suicides Canada & Northwest Territories, 1992-99									
Residence	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**	**1993**	**1992**
Northwest Territories	10	15	7	6	4	4	4	9	2
Other NWT Communities	7	11	4	6	4	2	3	5	-
Small Local Communities	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Yellowknife	3	4	2	-	-	2	1	3	2
Canada	na	4,074	3,699	3,681	3,941	3,970	3,749	3,803	3,709
Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics									

Number of Suicides - Three-Year Rolling Average Canda & Northwest Territories 1992- 2000							
Residence	**1992-94**	**1993-95**	**1994-96**	**1995-97**	**1996-98**	**1997-99**	**1998-00**
Northwest Territories	5	6	4	5	6	9	11
Other NWT Communities	3	3	3	4	5	7	7
Small Local Communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowknife	2	2	1	1	1	2	3
Canada	3754	3841	3887	3864	3774	3818	2591
Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics							

Injury Related Deaths Canada & Northwest Territories 1991-1999									
Residence	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**	**1993**	**1992**	**1991**
Total NWT	36	21	22	32	22	30	36	30	23
Total Other NWT Communities	22	16	14	23	14	19	26	14	14
Total Small Local Communities	4	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	1
Yellowknife	10	3	6	3	6	9	8	14	8
Canada	13,996	13,262	13,049	13,462	13,563	13,916	13,570	13,116	13,237
Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics									

Birth Statistics

Births
Canada & Northwest Territories, 1992-99

Residence	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Total Northwest Territories	659	678	722	817	868	819	829	848
Total Other NWT Communities	322	320	354	417	458	415	451	433
Total Small Local Communities	81	85	78	66	79	81	82	86
Detah	3	3	1	6	-	2	2	1
Gameti	6	11	10	11	11	5	4	6
Lutsel K'e	6	11	8	5	9	7	5	7
N'dilo								
Rae Edzo	53	50	45	36	49	52	62	57
Wekweti	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	1
Wha Ti	11	9	12	6	8	14	5	14
Yellowknife	256	273	290	334	331	323	296	329
Canada	337,249	342,418	348,598	366,200	378,011	385,112	388,394	398,642

Source: Statistics Canada

Births to Females 19 Years or Younger
Canada and Northwest Territories, 1992-1999

Residence	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Total Northwest Territories	83	82	86	96	106	101	96	107
Total Other NWT Communities	46	47	45	60	63	58	64	62
Total Small Local Communities	15	15	20	15	23	19	16	21
Detah	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gameti	2	0	3	4	4	1	0	0
Lutsel K'e	1	12	0	0	2	3	1	2
N'dilo								
Rae Edzo	8	0	11	10	14	13	15	16
Wekweti	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wha Ti	2	2	6	1	2	2	0	3
Yellowknife	22	20	21	21	20	24	16	24
Canada	18,982	19,913	19,920	21,824	23,657	23,980	23,693	24,248

Source: Statistics Canada

Single-Parent Families

Percentage of Single-Parent Families Canada & Northwest Territories, 1991 to 1996		
Residence	**1996**	**1991**
Canada	14.5	13
Northwest Territories	16.3	15.4
Other NWT Communities	18.5	17.7
Small Local Communities	20	20.4
Yellowknife	13.6	12.2
Source: Statistics Canada, Census		

Children in Care by Fiscal Year

Children in Care by Fiscal Year Northwest Territories 1993 - 2002									
Residence	**01/02**	**00/01**	**99/00**	**98/99**	**97/98**	**96/97**	**95/96**	**94/95**	**93/94**
NWT	965	795	*	632	554	574	584	540	422
Other NWT Communities	502	426	*	369	282	329	325	267	243
Small Local Communities	122	74	50	61	61	47	76	87	34
Gameti	0	0	8	7	-	-	6	-	-
Lutselk'e	12	10	-	-	-	-	6	11	-
Rae Edzo	98	55	23	34	35	27	50	59	23
Wekweti	0	0	-	-	7	8	7	-	5
Wha Ti	12	9	13	13	12	5	7	10	-
Yellowknife	341	295	282	202	211	198	183	186	145
Source: Department of Health and Social Services									

Notes

"-" means data has been suppressed.

Cell values less than five have been suppressed.

Numbers are subject to future revisions.

Ndilo is included in Yellowknife in 1999 and 2000. Detah is included in Yellowknife in 1999 only.

Investigations include all children investigated, whether or not they received a service from the Department of Health and Social Services (child in care).

Numbers may have increased due to the impact of the new Children and Family Services Act (in force Oct '98) which has plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children. These children could still be living in their parents' home but are receiving services from the Department of Health and Social Services. There isn't an equivalent category to what happened under the previous Act. However, it is possible that many of these children would have been in care under another category from the old legislation.

Spousal Assault Complaints

Spousal Assault Complaints Northwest Territories 1990 – 1999										
Residence	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
Total NWT										
Total Small Local Communities	44	49		54	53	66	67	71	68	34
Rae Edzo Detachment	36	36		48	39	59	55	58	52	26
Wha Ti Detachment (1999)	3									
Lutsel K'e Detachment	5	13		6	14	7	12	13	16	8
Yellowknife Detachment	123	94		77	82	90	93	78	61	84
Source: RCMP - UCR Statistics System										

"-" means data has been suppressed.
"*" means data is not available.

Police-Reported Crime Statistics

Number of Police-Reported Crimes
Northwest Territories, 1990 – 2001

Northwest Territories	**2001**	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**	**1993**	**1992**	**1991**	**1990**
Total	13,385	12,393	10,877	11,068	10,654	10,251	10,618	11,124	12,056	13,083	13,151	12,310
Crimes of Violence	2,011	1,984	2,042	2,076	2,239	1,914	1,936	1,964	2,083	2,177	2,151	2,031
Property Crimes	2,118	2,395	2,376	2,881	2,813	3,149	3,144	3,001	3,250	3,432	3,515	3,328
Criminal Code (Traffic)	630	446	398	479	561	597	523	559	644	949	1,219	1,010
Other - Criminal Code	8,190	7,153	5,584	5,330	4,600	4,099	4,676	5,132	5,704	6,098	5,872	5,339
Other - Federal Statutes	436	415	477	302	441	492	339	468	375	427	394	602
Other NWT Communities	**2001**	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**	**1993**	**1992**	**1991**	**1990**
Total	6,738	6,173	6,474	6,689	6,662	6,262	6,543	6,947	7,131	7,298	7,675	7,998
Crimes of Violence	1,216	1,248	1,308	1,382	1,450	1,225	1,246	1,276	1,328	1,390	1,412	1,464
Property Crimes	1,278	1,341	1,383	1,559	1,616	1,778	1,800	1,616	1,805	1,901	1,916	1,862
Criminal Code (Traffic)	346	261	255	312	373	376	304	382	417	483	584	525
Other - Criminal Code	3,659	3,167	3,251	3,253	2,971	2,604	3,008	3,349	3,333	3,243	3,568	3,697
Other - Federal Statutes	239	156	277	183	252	279	185	324	248	281	195	450
Small Local Communities	**2001**	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**	**1993**	**1992**	**1991**	**1990**
Total	1,419	1,135	1,174	1,292	940	714	903	1,105	1,403	1,816	1,761	949
Crimes of Violence	207	168	163	205	200	158	202	228	277	276	320	173
Property Crimes	121	134	144	297	197	189	216	195	236	272	237	150
Criminal Code (Traffic)	67	64	51	33	43	33	60	82	111	159	162	113
Other - Criminal Code	992	741	776	727	474	307	408	593	765	1,094	1,004	494
Other - Federal Statutes	32	28	40	30	26	27	17	7	14	15	38	19
Yellowknife	**2001**	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**	**1993**	**1992**	**1991**	**1990**
Total	5,228	5,085	3,229	3,087	3,052	3,275	3,172	3,072	3,522	3,969	3,715	3,363
Crimes of Violence	588	568	571	489	589	531	488	460	478	511	419	394
Property Crimes	719	920	849	1,025	1,000	1,182	1,128	1,190	1,209	1,259	1,362	1,316
Criminal Code (Traffic)	217	121	92	134	145	188	159	95	116	307	473	372
Other - Criminal Code	3,539	3,245	1,557	1,350	1,155	1,188	1,260	1,190	1,606	1,761	1,300	1,148
Other - Federal Statutes	165	231	160	89	163	186	137	137	113	131	161	133

Source: RCMP - UCR Statistics System

Incidence of Communicable Diseases

Cases of Tuberculosis
Northwest Territories, 1996 - 2001

Residence	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Total Northwest Territories	8	10	16	7	20	24
Total Other NWT Communities	3	2	5	1	3	8
Total Small Local Communities	3	4	11	5	7	12
Detah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gameti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lutsel K'e	0	-	-	-	-	8
N'dilo						
Rae Edzo	-	-	8	-	-	-
Wekweti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wha Ti	-	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowknife	-	-	0	-	10	-

Source: NWT Communicable Disease Registry, Department of Health and Social Services

Cases of STDs
Northwest Territories, 1996 - 2001

Residence	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Total Northwest Territories	683	622	541	559	447	466
Total Other NWT Communities	387	334	306	286	222	251
Total Small Local Communities	178	135	92	120	101	103
Detah						
Gameti	12	24	-	6	11	7
Lutsel K'e	16	17	10	10	8	6
N'dilo						
Rae Edzo	91	54	42	52	48	61
Wekweti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wha Ti	55	39	37	52	34	28
Yellowknife	118	153	143	153	124	112

Source: NWT Communicable Disease Registry, Department of Health and Social Services

Notes

Yellowknife figures include Detah and Ndilo.

STDs include chlamydia, gonorrhea and hepatitis B.

"-" means data has been suppressed.

Crowding in Housing Indicator

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Persons Northwest Territories 1981 - 2000					
Residence	**2000**	**1996**	**1991**	**1986**	**1981**
Northwest Territories	7.8	8.6	9.8	11.5	13.9
Other NWT Communities	9	10.1	10.9	13.4	16.7
Small Local Communities	27.5	25.6	38.4	44.8	47.9
Detah	19	0	28.6	33.3	33.3
Gameti	34.3	36.4	50	42.9	57.1
Lutsel K'e	21.6	17.6	28.6	30	44.4
N'dilo	17.7	23.1	20		
Rae Edzo	29.7	31.1	34.9	46	48.9
Wekweti	16.7	-	-	-	-
Wha Ti	36.7	29.4	61.5	50	57.1
Yellowknife	3.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.7
Source: NWT Housing Corporation: Housing Needs Survey					

Housing Adequacy Indicator

Percentage of Dwellings Needing Major Repairs Northwest Territories 1981 - 2000				
Residence	**2000**	**1996**	**1991**	**1981**
Total Northwest Territories	14.3	14.2	17.4	13.2
Total Other NWT Communities	18	19.1	21.3	16
Total Small Local Communities	35.2	21.6	42.9	30.1
Detah	17.5	18.2	42.9	33.3
Gameti	31.5	17.6	36.5	19.1
Lutsel K'e	30.9	17.6	50	22.2
N'dilo	30.4	15.4	30	
Rae Edzo	58.6	45.5	50	14.3
Wekweti	47.2	-	-	-
Wha Ti	48	17.6	53.8	85.7
Yellowknife	7.3	8.2	10	7.1
Source: NWT Housing Corporation: Housing Needs Survey				

Notes

"-" means data has been suppressed.

"-" means data has been suppressed.

Income Statistics — All Returns

Total Employment Income, by Community Type Canada & Northwest Territories 1995-2000 ($000)						
Residence	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**
Total Northwest Territories	805,159	772,452	724,431	713,328	704,331	727,532
Total Other NWT Communities	308,453	298,836	276,899	264,996	254,384	274,981
Total Small Local Communities	27,558	26,024	22,354	21,020	18,691	18,963
Detah						
Gameti	2,688	2,561	1,797	1,756	1,352	1,486
Lutsel K'e	3,061	3,099	2,552	2,641	1,814	2,078
N'dilo	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rae Edzo	18,201	16,518	14,966	13,915	12,861	12,573
Wekweti	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wha Ti	3,608	3,846	3,039	2,708	2,664	2,826
Yellowknife	469,148	447,592	425,178	427,312	432,870	433,588
Canada	505,502,202	467,452,145	439,324,667	417,534,623	393,571,067	382,203,010
Source: Statistics Canada						

Income Statistics — All Returns

Average Income, by Community Type Canada and Northwest Territories 1991 to 2000										
Residence	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**	**1993**	**1992**	**1991**
Total Northwest Territories	36,220	35,650	34,378	33,666	33,693	33,989	34,970	32,671	32,882	32,008
Total Other NWT Communities	31,115	30,682	28,958	28,072	28,122	28,605	28,988	27,428	27,612	26,375
Total Small Local Communities	22,823	21,970	19,550	19,623	18,791	19,095	18,991	17,149	16,472	14,928
Detah										
Gameti	22,475	21,888	17,713	17,853	16,529	16,743	16,621	16,208	13,475	10,969
Lutsel K'e	22,139	21,053	18,547	20,039	17,627	17,835	21,263	19,025	18,123	15,633
N'dilo										
Rae Edzo	23,802	22,445	20,188	20,147	19,341	19,536	19,587	17,758	17,436	16,199
Wekweti			18,757	18,888	19,186	16,671	16,729	13,186	10,171	11,225
Wha Ti	19,781	20,876	18,800	18,255	18,673	19,795	17,127	15,130	15,600	12,989
Yellowknife	42,993	42,455	41,825	41,005	40,700	41,110	42,948	39,705	40,132	39,634
Canada	30,541	28,959	28,085	27,084	26,271	25,783	25,066			
Source: Statistics Canada										

Notes

Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return regardless of level of income.

Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of taxfilers and therefore average income.

Labour Force Indicators

Employment Rate Northwest Territories, 1989 - 2002						
Residence	**1999**	**1996**	**1994**	**1991**	**1989**	**2002**
Total, Northwest Territories	67.5	68.2	65.7	69.3	65	69.1
Total, Other NWT Communities	69.3	70.4	68.8	71.9	68.1	
Total, Small Local Communities	35.5	38.2	32	38.6	26.7	
Detah	48	45.8	33.8	40	20.8	
Gameti	31.2	33.3	33.3	43.8	12.7	
Lutsel K'e	47.5	45.2	42.6	43.2	27.2	
N'dilo						
Rae Edzo	29.5	34.1	30.3	35.9	30.7	
Wekweti	42.3	44.4	26.1	50	20.5	
Wha Ti	36.8	46.4	30.3	38.3	22.8	
Yellowknife	79.5	80	81.5	82.9	83.3	82.3
Sources: Census (1991, 1996); Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002)						

Participation Rate Northwest Territories, 1989 - 2002						
Residence	**1999**	**1996**	**1994**	**1991**	**1989**	**2002**
Total, Northwest Territories	78.3	77.2	77.2	78.2	74.9	76.2
Total, Other NWT Communities	79.5	78.6	79	79.9	76.9	
Total, Small Local Communities	58.4	54	51.8	57.1	48.5	
Detah	63.8	58.3	48	55	41.6	
Gameti	54.5	54.5	37.4	56.3	29.1	
Lutsel K'e	66.4	54.8	62.3	62.2	44.6	
N'dilo						
Rae Edzo	55.1	50.5	52	55.4	53.3	
Wekweti	65.8	61.1	31.5	56.3	43.6	
Wha Ti	54.8	62.5	60.5	61.7	48.5	
Yellowknife	86.2	85.4	87.5	87.3	87.1	84.3
Sources: Census (1991, 1996); Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002)						

Notes

Comparisons between the labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LRS in 1999, 1994, 1989 and 2002 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991 and 1996 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Labour Force Indicators

Unemployment Rate Northwest Territories, 1989 - 2002						
Residence	**1999**	**1996**	**1994**	**1991**	**1989**	**2002**
Total, Northwest Territories	13.7	11.7	14.8	11.3	13.2	9.3
Total, Other NWT Communities	12.9	10.5	12.9	10	11.5	
Total, Small Local Communities	39.1	29.2	38.2	32.8	45	
Detah	24.7	21.4	29.6	36.4	50	
Gameti	42.7	38.9	10.8	22.2	56.4	
Lutsel K'e	28.4	13	31.7	26.1	39.1	
N'dilo						
Rae Edzo	46.5	32.4	41.7	35.2	42.4	
Wekweti	35.6	27.3	17.2	22.2	52.9	
Wha Ti	32.9	28.6	50	37.9	53	
Yellowknife	7.9	6.4	6.8	5.1	4.4	2.4
Sources: Census (1991, 1996); Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002)						

Notes

Comparisons between the labour force surveys completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LRS in 1999, 1994, 1989 and 2002 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991 and 1996 was done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Income Assistance

Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases by Community Type Northwest Territories 1994 - 2001								
Residence	**2001**	**2000**	**1999**	**1998**	**1997**	**1996**	**1995**	**1994**
Total Northwest Territories	1,203	1,502	1,786	1,776	1,764	1,823	1,898	1,676
Total Other NWT Communities	719	888	1,100	1,148	1,135	1,083	1,104	1,018
Total Small Local Communities	220	288	287	290	310	388	416	391
Detah	-	1	6	6	11	11	8	5
Gameti	12	17	23	28	29	52	50	48
Lutsel K'e	30	28	26	23	23	37	37	35
N'dilo								
Rae Edzo	122	163	159	163	167	185	205	201
Wekweti	9	11	10	10	10	23	26	18
Wha Ti	47	68	63	60	70	80	90	84
Yellowknife	264	326	399	338	319	352	378	267
Source: Education, Culture & Employment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics								

Selected Business Statistics

Number of Registered Businesses		
Residence	**2000**	**1997**
Other NWT Communities	1007	873
Small Local Communities	59	44
Detah		
Lutselk'e	10	7
Ndilo		
Rae Edzo	26	22
Rae Lakes	5	4
Wekweti	7	3
Wha Ti	11	8
Yellowknife	1146	1156
Source: RWED database of telephone directory listings		

Education Statistics

Percentage of Population with less that Grade 9 Education Northwest Territories, 1989 - 1999			
Residence	**1999**	**1994**	**1989**
Total Northwest Territories	12.8	15.6	22.5
Total Other NWT Communities	18.2	22.5	29.5
Total Small Local Communities	33.7	37.3	63.5
Detah	33.6	23	52.5
Gameti	51.9	51.7	94.8
Lutsel K'e	29.5	27.8	46.2
N'dilo			
Rae Edzo	31.4	31.8	60.4
Wekweti	34.2	71.7	91
Wha Ti	34.5	55.2	68
Yellowknife	3.6	4.7	5.9
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)			

Percentage of Population with a Certificate or Diploma Northwest Territories, 1989 - 1999			
Residence	**1999**	**1994**	**1989**
Total, Northwest Territories	32.5	29.7	27.5
Total, Other NWT Communities	33.5	29.7	27.7
Total, Small Local Communities	21.3	26.2	14
Detah	24.3	20.9	8.9
Gameti	13.8	21.3	2.2
Lutsel K'e	29.1	19.7	21.5
N'dilo			
Rae Edzo	21.1	32.7	14.7
Wekweti	24.3	5.4	-
Wha Ti	17.7	17.6	18.3
Yellowknife	33.3	30.2	29.6
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)			

Education Statistics

Percentage of Population with a University Degree Northwest Territories, 1989 - 1999			
Residence	**1999**	**1994**	**1989**
Total, Northwest Territories	14	14.6	12.4
Total, Other NWT Communities	10.3	9	7.7
Total, Small Local Communities	3.9	3.4	4.1
Detah			1
Gameti	1.1	2.3	
Lutsel K'e	4.9	1.3	1.5
N'dilo			
Rae Edzo	3.1	4.4	5.5
Wekweti	10.8	6.5	3.8
Wha Ti	7.7	2.7	4.6
Yellowknife	19.7	22.5	20.2
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)			

Traditional Activities

Percentage of Population Engaged in Trapping, by Community Northwest Territories 1988 - 2002				
Residence	**1998**	**1993**	**1988**	**2002**
Northwest Territories	6.1	4.9	8	5
Other NWT Communities	9	7.7	11.8	
Small Local Communities	14.5	7.8	21.4	
Detah	15.1	9.5	10.9	
Gameti	23.8	7.6	14.8	
Lutsel K'e	33.6	8.5	33.8	
N'dilo				
Rae Edzo	11.2	6.3	34.3	
Wekweti	15.3	12	34.6	
Wha Ti	5.5	6.1	30.3	
Yellowknife	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.2
Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics				

Language Use

Percentage of Aboriginal Persons who can speak an Aboriginal Language Northwest Territories 1989 - 1999

Residence/Age Group	1999	1994	1989
Northwest Territories	45.1	49.8	55.6
15 - 24 Years	26.6	32.4	39.9
25 - 45 Years	40.7	46.4	51.2
45 - 59 Years	62.8	65.6	75.7
60 Years & Over	81.8	84	92.4
Other NWT Communities	40.7	44.8	50.4
15 - 24 Years	15.4	22.6	30.3
25 - 45 Years	35.6	40.5	45.2
45 - 59 Years	63.7	63.4	75
60 Years & Over	78.3	82	90.7
Small Local Communities	94.5	92.8	95.3
15 - 24 Years	92.4	89.4	95.5
25 - 45 Years	92.2	93.4	92.1
45 - 59 Years	99.2	97.1	98.2
60 Years & Over	98.9	94.4	100
Yellowknife	21.9	30.4	36.6
15 - 24 Years	10	11.6	16
25 - 45 Years	20.9	34.7	45.4
45 - 59 Years	34.4	46.8	26.1
60 Years & Over	73.5	70.7	88

Source: Labour Force Survey

Persons Who Usually Speak an Aboriginal Language at Home by Age and Ethnic Group							
	Can Speak an	Speaks Aboriginal		Does Not Speak Aboriginal		Not	
	Aboriginal Language	Language at Home	(%)	Language at Home	(%)	Stated	(%)
Aboriginal	6097	4714	77.3%	1253	20.6%	130	2.1%
15 - 24 Years	960	821	85.5%	130	13.5%	10	1.0%
25 - 39 Years	1883	1385	73.6%	447	23.7%	52	2.8%
40 - 59 Years	2046	1445	70.6%	584	28.5%	17	0.8%
60 Years & Over	1208	1063	88.0%	92	7.6%	53	4.4%
Inuiviakuit/Inuit	756	447	59.1%	269	35.6%	41	5.4%
15 - 24 Years	46	24	52.2%	22	47.8%		
25 - 39 Years	235	131	55.7%	85	36.2%	19	8.1%
40 - 59 Years	328	169	51.5%	146	44.5%	12	3.7%
60 Years & Over	147	122	83.0%	15	10.2%	10	6.8%
North American Indian	4863	4022	82.7%	784	16.1%	57	1.2%
15 - 24 Years	860	772	89.8%	79	9.2%	10	1.2%
25 - 39 Years	1547	1193	77.1%	324	20.9%	30	1.9%
40 - 59 Years	1551	1218	78.5%	329	21.2%	5	0.3%
60 Years & Over	904	839	92.8%	53	5.9%	13	1.4%
Métis	478	244	51.0%	201	42.1%	33	6.9%
15 - 24 Years	54	24	44.4%	29	53.7%		
25 - 39 Years	101	61	60.4%	38	37.6%	3	3.0%
40 - 59 Years	167	57	34.1%	109	65.3%		
60 Years & Over	156	102	65.4%	25	16.0%	30	19.2%
Non-Aboriginal	178	54	30.3%	103	57.9%	22	12.4%
15 - 24 Years	30			19	63.3%	11	36.7%
25 - 39 Years	23	3	13.0%	20	87.0%		
40 - 59 Years	60	19	31.7%	30	50.0%	11	18.3%
60 Years & Over	66	32	48.5%	34	51.5%		

Appendix B — Glossary

Communicable Disease

Any disease that can be transmitted from one person to another, most commonly through body contact or through germs in the air.

Employment Rate

The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who were employed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Employment Rate is x/y*100 where x = the number employed and y = the population 15 years & older

Labour Force

Those people 15 years and older who are working or who are actively looking for work.

Other Criminal Code Crime

This is mischief, prostitution, arson, weapons offenses, and other miscellaneous crimes.

Overcrowding (housing indicator)

According to the 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, overcrowding is defined as having six or more residents in one house.

Participation Rate

The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are in the labour force.

The formula used to calculate the Participation Rate is x/y*100 where x = the number in the labour force and y = the population 15 years & older

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

PYLL is calculated by assuming that an average life lasts 70 years, and by subtracting the age at which a person dies from 70. For example, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of 5 (70-65 = 5). A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 50. The PYLL for an entire population is simply the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died prior to reaching the age of 70.

Property Crime

This includes break and enter, motor vehicle theft, other thefts, having stolen goods, and fraud.

Social Assistance Annual Payments

The total of all payments of social assistance over a calendar year.

Social Assistance Annual Cases

The total number of people requesting and receiving social assistance for a given year.

Socio-economic[58]

An examination of 'socio-economic' impacts needs to include social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be divided into two types; demographic and socio-cultural.

(a) Demographic impacts — changes in population numbers and characteristics (sex ratio, age structure, migration rates and related service demands);

(b) Socio-cultural impacts — changes in social structures, organizations and relationships, and in cultural and value systems such as language or beliefs.

(c) Economic impacts — changes in employment, income and business activity.

(d) Fiscal impacts — the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

Teen Births

The number of births to persons who are less than 20 years of age.

Unemployment Rate

The percentage of the labour force that was unemployed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Unemployment Rate is x/y*100 where x = the number unemployed and y = the number in the labour force.

Violent Crime

These crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assaults, sexual assaults, other sexual offences, robbery, and abduction.

End Notes

[1] Diavik Socio-economic Effects Report (SEER), 1999, 5.7.4.
[2] 1995 BHP Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I page 1.46.
[3] Diavik SEER 1999, 5.7.4.
[4] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV page 4.164.
[5] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.1.
[6] Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5.
[7] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, pages 4.166 – 4.167.
[8] Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5.
[9] Ibid, citing Marlow, 1997.
[10] Ibid, 5.7.4.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Unless otherwise noted, this section is excerpted from **EPI**NORTH, Fall 2001, pages 2 and 3.
[13] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.5.
[14] Statistics Canada. *The Daily*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, June 11, 1999. As cited in **EPI**NORTH, Fall 2001, page 2.
[15] Excerpted from **EPI**NORTH, Fall 2001, page 2.
[16] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.7.
[17] Family Violence — Not a Private Problem. As posted at the RCMP Internet site, April 2000, http://www.rcmp.ca/html/fam-vi-e.htm.
[18] The NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 62.
[19] Family Violence — Not a Private Problem. As posted at the RCMP Internet site, April 2000, http://www.rcmp.ca/html/fam-vi-e.htm.
[20] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.7.
[21] BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.46.
[22] Diavik 1999 SEER, 5.7.4.
[23] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164.
[24] Ibid, page 4.167.
[25] 1995 Environmental Impact Statement prepared by BHP for the NWT Diamonds Project, now called Ekati Mine. Pages 4.164 to 4.167.
[26] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.16.
[27] Source – "Impacts of Resource Development on Policing in the NWT: 2001 and Beyond" – presentation given by ?? Tom Raines, RCMP Detachment G, to the NWT Federal Council, June 2001.
[28] 63 people were arrested on drug-related charges in November, 2000. CBC Radio Thursday, September 17, 2001, 6:30 a.m.
[29] Diavik 1999 SEER,7.4.1.
[30] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, page 4.168.
[31] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.9.
[32] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, page 4.168.
[33] Second Report on the Health of Canadians, Health Canada, 1999, page ix. As cited in the NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 3.
[34] Shaping Our Future: A Strategic Plan for Health and Wellness, page 29.
[35] BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, page 4.166.
[36] Report on the Health of Canadians, Health Canada, 1996. As cited in The NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 40.
[37] Deanna L. Williamson and Janet E. Fast, "Poverty Status, Health Behaviours and Health: Implications for Social Assistance and Health Care Policy" in Canadian Public Policy Vol. XXIV,

No. 1, March 1998, pp. 1-25. See also Working Group on Community Health Information Systems and S. Chevalier et al, Community Health Indicators: Definitions and Interpretations, Ottawa, Ontario: Canadian Institute for Health Info, June 1995, pp. 82 and 83. As cited in the NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 65.

[38] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164

[39] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.3.6.

[40] Ibid, 7.3.10.

[41] Report on the Health of Canadians, Health Canada, 1996. As cited in the NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 38.

[42] Shaping Our Future: A Strategic Plan for Health and Wellness, page 29. Citing GNWT Education, Culture and Employment.

[43] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.5.

[44] Ibid, 7.5.1.

[45] Ibid, 7.5.4.

[46] Ibid.

[47] See, for example, Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.5.3.

[48] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.5.4.

[49] From Harrison, B. 1997. "Language integration: Results of an intergenerational analysis." *Statistical Journal of the United Nations* ECE. 14: 289-303. As reported in Canadian Social Trends, Winter 1998, page 10 (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-008).

[50] "Canada's Aboriginal Languages." *Canadian Social Trends*, Winter 1998, page 10.

[51] Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume 3, "Gathering Strength"

[52] Revitalizing, Enhancing and Promoting Aboriginal Languages, Department of Education, Culture and Employment.

[53] The BHP 'Environmental Impact Statement' and the Diavik 'Socio-economic Effects Report' were the names used by the companies for their environmental assessment reports in their respective initial environmental assessments.

[54] BHP 1995 EIS. Volume IV, Table 4.2, page 4.3

[55] Ibid, page 4.3.

[56] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.212.

[57] Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.3.8.

[58] From "UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual — EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice". R. Bisset, Annex page 8. As found at the following web site: www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/unepmanual/bisset/annex.html.